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PARTY AND STATE

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Lu Bingsu [4151 3521 5126]: "Party Elections Must Fully Reflect the Will of Voters"]

[Text] That party elections should fully reflect the will of the voters is an important rule of certain criteria governing the party political life. To correctly put this rule into effect is of great significance in upholding democratic centralism, promoting democracy within the party, following the cadres' selection policy of recruiting only the competent, and strengthening all leading bodies.

Why must party elections fully reflect the will of electors? The following three points may serve to enhance our understanding. First, this is to be determined by our party's organizational principle. The organizational principle of our party is democratic centralism. Our party is organized in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, and all the party activities follow the principle of democratic centralism; the purpose is to practice centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under centralized guidance. As long as party elections truly reflect the will of the voters, we will be able to build good relations within the party, thereby bringing into full play the initiative of the masses of party members towards the Four Modernizations. Second, as indicated by the "criterion," "If democratic elections are truly practiced within the party, then and then only can all the leading bodies be possibly strengthened and the party's political line be assuredly carried through." In his "speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China," Comrade Ye Jianying said: "The task now facing us is to unite the people of all nationalities and bring into play all the positive factors so that we can work with one heart and one mind and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a modern, powerful, socialist society." This is our party's political line. To carry out this political line, it is imperative to heighten the resolve, initiative and creativeness of the whole party for putting the party political line into effect. And the key to accomplishing this end lies in electing good leading party cadres at all levels and in strengthening all leading groups. It is expected that through democratic elections, leading bodies at various

levels can recruit such party members who not only resolutely support the party's political and ideological lines, dedicate themselves selflessly to public service, strictly obey the law and discipline, uphold the party spirit and eradicate factionalism, but also have a strong revolutionary dedication and sense of political responsibility as well as job competence. And third, by manifesting the will of voters, party elections can also serve to prevent such careerists and conspirators as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" from taking advantage of these election loopholes, utilizing certain improper cadre-selecting means to squeeze their trusted followers into different leading bodies under the banners of "leadership proficiency," "mass support" and "men of compassion."

How can we insure that inner-party elections will fully reflect the will of the voters? According to the regulations of the "criterion" as well as our party's practical experience in implementing democratic elections, we must effectively perform the following tasks: First, we must resolutely enforce all the laws of the democratic electoral system as laid down in the party constitution. In the main, these regulations stipulate: Party organizations at all levels shall regularly convene general membership meetings and people's congresses; elections of new party committee members at all levels shall be held on schedule; a fixed number of new deputies or committee members shall be elected during each electoral session; quota of candidates of party committees at all levels shall be approved by the corresponding party organs at the next higher level respectively, party's representative assemblies or general membership meetings at all levels shall be convened and election returns of party committees at all levels shall become effective upon the approval of the corresponding party organs at the next higher level respectively; delegates to the party congresses and committees at all levels shall be elected by secret ballot after full democratic consultations; party committees at all levels shall be regularly accountable to the corresponding party congresses and general membership meetings; committees of general party branches as well as party branches shall be elected directly from the general membership at the corresponding general membership meetings respectively; etc. Second, we must give full scope to democracy during the course of elections. Complete sets of basic, introductory data of candidates must be presented to voters. Lists of candidates must be derived from full deliberations by party members from above as well as from below, and these lists must not be devised at will by party organizations or by a certain person; the electoral system of difference-quota must be practiced to replace that of exact quota and hence, the number of official candidates should be larger than the number elected so as to not only facilitate the voters to select outstanding people with access of more choices but also benefit the supervision of the masses in strengthening the mass views of leading cadres; during elections, party members should be allowed to present comments and opinions on candidates while nobody should ever be allowed to force his views on others or to take any disguised means to suppress democracy; nobody should ever be allowed to trace votes to their sources or to attack any voters in retaliation; the method of voting by secret ballot should be

adopted so that voters have the right to vote or not to vote for any one, and no party organization should make it a rule that party members must pledge to cast their votes for a certain person; in special cases of individual candidates being recommended by party organizations, their nominations must first win the approval of the majority of voters. And third, party members must correctly exercise their own rights to vote. Party organizations at all levels must safeguard the voting rights of party members as an important means to insure successful democratic elections, and on the other hand, whether or not party members can correctly exercise their own democratic rights is also a major prerequisite to successful democratic elections within the party; these two are to be supplemented to each other, and neither should be overemphasized to the neglect of the other. How should party members correctly exercise their own voting rights? First of all, they must uphold the stand of the party, and adopt an overall point of view. It is imperative to elect into leading bodies at all levels such cadres who not only resolutely support the party's political and ideological lines, devote themselves selflessly to public good, strictly observe the law and discipline, uphold the party principle and eradicate factionalism, but also have a strong revolutionary dedication and sense of political responsibility as well as vocational proficiency. Meanwhile, nobody should trim his sails to the wind or take his cue from some people or ingratiate others with votes. Secondly, party principle must be upheld and factionalism must be resolutely opposed. We communist party members go in for combining efforts from all corners of the country, and resolutely oppose any forms of sectarianism. For this reason, we strictly forbid anyone to utilize elections to "make a clean break" with all the others, to form a faction or a small coterie, to sing praise to some while striking blows at others, or to build up his own personal influence within the party; and we oppose anyone seeking his own selfish interests by scrambling for votes or a seat in a party organ. Thirdly, the principle of democratic centralism must be upheld to forestall and eliminate deviations towards ultra-democracy. And in the course of elections, we must practice and insure not only democracy and freedom on the one hand, but centralism and discipline on the other. Some people thought that since we go in for democratic elections, we do not have to nominate candidates; some others take it as undemocratic or violations of the democratic rights of individuals when their own nominees are not selected or elected; still others even refuse to obey the leadership of a party committee elected by the majority as they consider it a case of setting the note and restrictions, thereby suppressing the will of voters on the part of the party committee at higher level when it goes through some necessary formalities of examination and approval on its subordinate's electoral proceedings. All these are in violation of the principle of democratic centralism, and attention must be paid to eliminate and correct them. In short, during the process of elections, party organizations must give full scope to democracy, and every party member must also safeguard the party's unified leadership as well as the resolution reflecting the will of the majority of party members while setting a good example in observing democratic centralism and safeguarding the unity of the party.

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY'S ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE MUST BE IMPROVED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 80 p 3

[Commentary: "Perfect the Party's Organizational Life, Intensify the Tempering of the Party Spirit"]

[Text] The National Symposium on Organizational Work, held by the Organizational Department of the CCP Central Committee in the autumn of last year, emphasized that the organizational life of the party needs to be perfected. It pointed out that this is an important measure for regularly educating party members, for strengthening party building, and for raising the fighting capacity of party organizations. It is our party's consistent upholding of the Leninist principle of party building. Party committees at all levels are urged to conscientiously grasp this work well.

Owing to the severe sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," for a long time the party's organizational life has been extremely irregular. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," although there has been some improvement, the party's organizational life is still not sufficiently perfected. Some party members, including a few leading cadres, are weak in party concepts and for a long time have not taken part in the party's organizational life and have not paid their party dues. In particular, in the party's organizational life of some units, the path is not too correct and the atmosphere is not too healthy. When problems are discussed, there are not very many positive and constructive suggestions but there are many negative feelings expressed. Some comrades frown upon everything. They frequently grumble, make cynical remarks, make some discouraging remarks that are at odds with the carrying out of the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. We should regard this situation seriously, take effective measures, and perfect the party's organizational life in order to strengthen the party spirit of party members, raise the fighting capacity of party organizations, and develop the exemplary vanguard role of party members in the four modernizations. The experience of Haikou city in perfecting the party's organizational life, introduced today by this paper, shows that only under the ideological guidance of party organizations in earnestly strengthening the party's organizational life can some bad phenomena be put right.

Strengthening the ideological guidance over the party's organizational life, fundamentally speaking, means leading the party members to firmly carry out the party's political and ideological lines, to scientifically analyze the situation, to correctly handle difficulties and problems, to raise confidence, to promote inner-party unity, and to heighten the core leadership role of party organizations in the four modernizations. To this end, for a long time in the future, we must make the exemplary vanguard role of Communist Party members in the four modernizations the main topic in the party's organizational life, educate party members to conscientiously carry out the party's line, its general and specific policies, and with one heart and one mind carry out the four modernizations.

In order to perfect the party's organizational life, we must strictly carry out the principle of democratic centralism. Within the party there must be a high degree of democracy and also a high degree of centralism. In the party's organizational life, party members can, at meetings, criticize or make suggestions concerning the party's general and specific policies and concerning a leader at any level. It is unimportant if they speak incorrectly; the "three-no policy" should be firmly implemented. Within the party, it is permissible to hold different opinions, but what the party organization has decided upon must be firmly carried out, and it is definitely impermissible for each person to go his own way. At present, in certain aspects it is even more necessary to stress centralism and to firmly oppose anarchism and extreme individualism; to stress the strengthening of organizational discipline, strictly abiding by the unified discipline of the individual submitting to the organization, the minority submitting to the majority, the lower level submitting to the higher level, and the entire party submitting to the central authorities, being models in safeguarding the unity and cohesion of the party and in abiding by discipline and obeying the law.

In order to perfect the party's organizational life, criticism and self-criticism must be launched. Within the party a positive ideological struggle must be launched and problems among the comrades must be placed on the table. We must dare to uphold principles, and struggle against every kind of mistaken ideology and discordant tendency. The leading cadres should take the lead in launching criticism and self-criticism, and not try to excel or blame others. When launching criticism, we should firmly implement the policy of unity-criticism-unity, aiming at the goal of helping those criticized, seeking truth from facts, achieving a clear understanding of ideology, and attaining a unity of will. In looking at all people and things, we must proceed from the party's standpoint, making the basic criterion for judging whether something is right or wrong, its benefit or harm to the four modernizations. We certainly cannot take the standpoint of factionalism or cliquism, purposely distorting facts and confusing right and wrong. Among themselves, the comrades must speak the truth, encourage mutual study and support, and together enhance good habits.

In the party's organizational life, merits and demerits, right and wrong must be distinguished and discipline must be strict and impartial. We must publicize and study the exemplary deeds and noble character of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries as well as of outstanding party members. We must make a great effort to commend the outstanding party members who have made contributions to the four modernizations during the New Long March. We must expose and criticize the bad phenomena existing within the party, encourage healthy trends and try hard to make the party atmosphere healthy.

We must establish and perfect some necessary systems. Party organizations must periodically hold party congresses or meetings of party members in order to report on work, listen to suggestions, undergo supervision, and elect new leading organizations. They must further perfect the party committee system, achieve collective leadership, and have a division of labor with individual responsibility. The leading members of party committees at all levels must assume the status of common party members when taking part in the party's organizational life. They must pay party dues. Within the party, it is impermissible to have members with special privileges who do not take part in organizational life. We must restore and perfect the system that was effective in the past, viz, the system of "three meetings and one lesson" (periodically holding a meeting of the party branch, a meeting of the party branch committee, and a meeting of groups within the party branch, and giving a first-class party lesson). In conveying and handling major problems, we must uphold the principle of putting internal party affairs first and external party affairs second.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CORRECT IDEOLOGICAL LINE SAID TO BE BASIS OF CORRECT POLITICAL LINE

Beijing XINHUA YUEBAO in Chinese No 8, 1979 pp 25-27

[JIEFANGJUN BAO commentary of 18 Aug 79: "Correct Our Ideological Line, Carry Out the Party's Political Line with One Heart and One Mind"]

[Text] The Expanded Conference of the Navy Party Committee has decided that, from now on, it will widely and deeply develop study and discussion of the issue of truth criterion within the Navy, earnestly solve the problem of ideological line, and raise the level of personal consciousness of those who carry out the political line of the party. It is very necessary to carry out such actions.

The ideological line is not a minor issue. It is the basis for the formulation and implementation of the political line. There are but two ideological lines. One line is that of dialectical materialism; the other line is that of idealism and metaphysics. Different ideological lines give rise to different political lines. A different ideological/political line will determine the success or failure of the revolution and construction work. In the history of our party, whenever the ideological line was correct and the party firmly adhered to the ideological line of dialectical materialism, the political line was correct and revolutionary work developed smoothly. Whenever the ideological line went astray, and idealism and metaphysics took an upper hand, the party took an erroneous political line, and the revolution encountered serious setbacks. The ultra-left political line promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to usurp the party and seize power had its ideological and theoretical basis in idealism and metaphysics. The result of the promotion of their kind of ideological political line brought very serious disaster to our party and country and really and truly was an unprecedented catastrophe. The Party Central Committee, headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, introduced the political line of developing modern socialist construction in the spirit of stability and unity. Such an introduction was precisely a result of following the ideological line of dialectical materialism brought about by the restoration and affirmation of the principles of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in all things, and integrating theory with practice as advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. If we do not smash from the ideological

front the various kinds of mental shackles manufactured by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and develop discussion of practice as the sole criterion for testing truth; if we do not break through the two forbidden areas of "whatever," we cannot even talk about the liberation of thought which allows people, proceeding from reality, to be able to completely and accurately apply the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to study and find solutions to the new situations, new contradictions and new problems we face in the new historical stage. [Unless we smash these shackles] it will be impossible to make scientific analysis based on Marxism about the basic changes which have taken place in class structure during the past 30 years in our country, or to adopt correct policies befitting actual situations. It will also be impossible to lay on concrete ground the various policies of the party, to rehabilitate and redress the great number of unjust cases and false charges brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to resolve an entire series of questions of right and wrong bequeathed to us by history, to form a stable, unified, active and lively political environment, to restore and develop the national economy now on the verge of collapse, or to realize a shift in the focus of the work of the entire party. In a word, without liberating thought, without seeking truth from facts, without proceeding from reality in all things and integrating theory with practice, by relying on a few apt quotes, it is intrinsically impossible to even bring up the series of general and specific policies and measures adopted by the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Central Committee and the Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress regarding the realization of the four modernizations.

People's political behavior is always dominated by ideology. In order to implement a correct political line, there must be a correct ideological line. When the ideological line is incorrect, one cannot consciously, resolutely, or thoroughly implement the political line of the party; to speak of supporting [the political line] is false. Do we not all often see the phenomena of suspicions and conflicts arising toward the general and specific policies of the party when the ideological line is not correct? It has been nearly three years since the smashing of the "gang of four" and general and specific policies and even concrete measures of the party have already been determined. Yet, leaving aside those who openly stand opposed, do we not also see a good number of comrades among our ranks who hesitantly watch from the sidelines and waver back and forth, their hearts filled with lingering fear to the point of awkwardness? The people see quite clearly that realignment of the ideological line is a basic item of construction. Only after we correct the ideological line can we carry out the political line of the party with one heart and one mind; only then can we unite the broad mass of the cadres and people with the spirit of the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Central Committee and the Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress; only then can we make secure the ideological foundation of the realization of the four modernizations.

To correct the ideological line, we must align it with seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in all things, and integrating theory with

practice, these basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must align it with the correct general policies of liberating thought, setting the machines in motion, seeking truth from facts and going forward in unity. Why is it necessary to introduce the study and discussion of the issue of truth criterion where it has not yet been introduced, and continue the discussion to a deeper level where it has already been introduced? The reason is that only after we make this issue clear will we be able to overcome bookishness, modern superstition and such idealistic and metaphysical things existing in the minds of some of our comrades, and allow everyone to be able to examine the situation, consider problems, take care of business and make secure the ideological foundation of the political line implemented by the party according to practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. During more than a year's practical application, the more we have looked at the discussion of the issue of truth criterion, the more we have realized its importance and significance. Wherever this discussion has been well carried on, thinking has been enlivened and work has been remarkably improved. To worry that the discussion of the issue of truth criterion will confuse the thinking of the people, or to view it as irrelevant to practical work is incorrect.

To penetratingly develop the study and discussion concerning the issue of truth criterion, we must overcome a major ideological obstacle which is that there are some comrades who place this discussion in opposition to raising high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. To put it mildly, this viewpoint is a muddled notion; to put it strongly, it is a turning away from Mao Zedong Thought. The concept of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth is the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In leading the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong tenaciously proceeded from the realities of the Chinese revolution from start to finish. He spent his entire life energy integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete experience of the Chinese revolution. If Comrade Mao Zedong had not tenaciously applied the principles of using practice to test truth and seeking truth from facts there would have been neither a victory of the Chinese revolution nor Mao Zedong Thought. Now if we do not completely and accurately grasp the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought and integrate the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practice of modern socialist constructions and fruitfully develop them under the new historical conditions, then we will not be able to obtain victory for the four modernizations or be able to further develop Mao Zedong Thought through practical application. Pushing a book of quotations, Lin Biao engaged in a great misdeed and totally tore apart Mao Zedong Thought. Advocating "always act according to the principles laid down," the "gang of four" developed this kind of new obfuscation-ism to the extreme. Their pernicious influence must not be underestimated. Are there not some people who give lip service to raising high and honoring Mao Zedong Thought and yet do not honor the basic point of Mao Zedong Thought of seeking truth from facts? Are there not some people who mistake the study and discussion of the issue of truth criterion for "chopping down the banner" and still

claim that they have simple and honest class feelings? Let us consider this carefully. Can it be said that they have true feelings for Mao Zedong Thought when they discard the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth which is the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, or when they just seize a word or a side comment [from the leader] but in fact still follow along with every word uttered by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," their "every sentence containing more weight than 10,000 ordinary sentences"? We ought to say that among those who find conflict with the discussion of the issue of truth criterion, it is mostly a question of perception. However, there are certainly also those for whom it is a question of individual position. The ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is still intact in their minds. Under the present circumstances, being unable to utilize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" they raise support for the banner of Chairman Mao and, presenting a new face and keeping a hold of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," compete with the spirit of the Third Plenum of the Central Committee and with the political line of the party. This must draw our attention.

In order to penetratingly develop study and discussion of the issue of truth criterion and to correct the ideological line, we must not be vague and just go from one general idea to another. We must integrate ideological reality with work reality and viewpoint toward the situation with viewpoint toward currently applied policy, and see if they are consonant with the spirit of the Third Plenum and the Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress. If they are not compatible, we must seek the cause in the ideological line, looking to see whether or not we have firmly adhered to the concept of "practice first." Why is it that some comrades do not understand, misunderstand, or are even in conflict with the spirit of the Third Plenum and with certain policies currently being implemented by the party? It is perhaps due to their proceeding from the book, considering that acting according to the book is correct and acting at variance with the book is incorrect. Or perhaps it is due to their looking at new issues with old eyes; just let there be something that was criticized in the past and without questioning the correctness of the judgement, it is now out of the question to do it; just let there be something not done in the past, and today there is no way it would be allowed; past mistakes can now only be carried on as conventional, it being forbidden to correct them with the principle of seeking truth from facts. Or perhaps it is that they do not make concrete analyses of things, do not distinguish mainstreams from tributaries, nor phenomena from substance, and look upon the problems of applying policies as a problem of the policies themselves. Or perhaps it is that they parrot others, repeat everything from hearsay, and exaggerate some phenomena, etc. What do we look for when judging whether or not the line and general and specific policies of our party are correct? We can only look to see whether or not, through the practical application of millions of the masses, they are advantageous to the stability and unity of the entire country, to the development of productive power and to the four modernizations. And finally, are the general and specific policies askew, or is oneself askew; are the general and specific policies falling to the

right, or is oneself looking at the issues from the left? To resolve this problem, we must first ardently study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the relevant documents of the Third Plenum and the Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress, and continue to eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Secondly, we may as well go out to the villages, to the factories and mines, to the schools, to the first line of production; go and bend an ear to the sounds of practicality, look at the situation there, and see there the results of the thorough application of the general and specific policies of the party. If we objectively carry out this on-the-spot inspection, many apprehensions will be easily dispelled and many problems will be easily resolved. The units which have done so have already obtained good results. Such is worthwhile to promote.

To correct the ideological line we must first of all correct the ideological line of leading cadres. It is proper that the Navy should place the emphasis of the discussion of the issue of truth criterion on the cadres, particularly high level cadres. If the ideological line of the leading cadres is not correct it can influence a great deal. It is not only that a cadre himself may not have liberated his thinking, but he also may hinder or even suppress the liberation of thinking of those under him; not only may he not follow the principle of seeking truth from facts, but he also may hinder or suppress those who do; not only may he be unable to take the lead in carrying the line and general and specific policies of the party, but he may also affect the thorough and concrete implementation of these policies among the masses. The loss thus brought about by these leading cadres is hardly comparable to that of the general cadre fighters. Our leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in participating in the study and discussion of the issue of truth criterion, strive to grasp the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and deeply apply, examine and study them. They must also closely combine the two [basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought] and conscientiously assume the responsibility of leadership of developing this study and discussion. If all levels of the armed forces would only correct the ideological line, we would then be able to carry on with the four modernizations and the modernization of our troops with one heart and one mind. Our country and our troops will thus have a very promising future.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PROSPECTS FOR STABILITY, PROSPERITY IN 1980S DISCUSSED

Hong Kong ZHENGMING in Chinese No 27, 1 Jan 80 pp 5-9

[Article by Li Yan [2621 3596]: "The Outlook for China in the 1980s"

[Text] Mankind has entered a new era.

The 80s are extraordinarily important for China. If it can be said that in the 70s China reversed its tragic history, then from now on whether or not it heads towards brightness, stability and prosperity depends on its efforts in the 80s.

The 70s --Out of the Depths of Misfortune Comes Bliss

The 70s should be a transitional chapter in the history of Chinese socialism. In that decade, the reactionary and ultraleftist line reached its peak, and the political form of feudal dictatorship reached its peak; on the other hand, the masses formed a huge political force in the struggle against ultraleftism and feudal dictatorship, and the strength of the alliance between the Chinese Communist Party and the masses against ultraleftism and feudal dictatorship also reached a high point; therefore, in the 70s, especially in the last years, the struggle between the two forces of ultraleftism and anti-ultraleftism and between dictatorship and anti-dictatorship became a life and death struggle. The outcome of this great decisive war was a victory for the masses and a victory for the Chinese Communist Party which shared the breath, fate and struggle with the masses. The April 5 Movement of 1976 opened the road to victory, and in 6 October 1976, the political struggle to overthrow the "gang of four" was a great victory against ultraleftism and dictatorship. Then, China began slowly to walk out of its long night. Chinese socialism was reborn from the dead. The 70s was the decade when socialist China came back to life and from misfortune came bliss.

There is no doubt that the achievements of the people of China and the Chinese Communist Party in the last 30 years are great. However, can one predict that the coming era will be a flourishing age on the basis of just this one point?

No.

Can One Look at a Decade From the Perspective of 3 Years?

First, in the 3 years after the downfall of the "gang of four," there were a great many things to be done and a great many difficulties. The road ahead was long and had obstacles like mountains. In these 3 years there were battles in the political realm, clashes in ideology and mistakes in economic work. It took an enormous amount of strength to bring about economic adjustment and the four modernizations, but the disruptions and obstacles were enormous too. One cannot imagine smooth sailing where there is no basis for smooth sailing.

Second, in the last 30 years, China has had prosperous times. The most outstanding was in 1956 under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party's Eighth Party Congress: the economy gradually improved, democracy began to appear and the entire country was secure and united. However, before long within the Chinese Communist Party the class struggle line replaced the production struggle line, a method which ran counter to objective laws replaced a method which observed objective laws, the feudal patriarchal system replaced the idea of collective leadership and so the Chinese economy went through a series of calamities and the very great calamity of the Great Cultural Revolution. This historical experience tells people that to protect against reversals they cannot lower their guard.

From the perspective of the past 3 years, one can confirm that the situation in the next decade will be good, but one should not base estimates on a one-sided situation. We still should conduct an analysis to determine whether China's situation in the 80s will be good or bad.

Conditions for Creating an Exceedingly Good Situation

What do we mean by a good situation?

A good situation or an exceedingly good situation should not be an empty phrase.

The most urgent task facing China is to develop production and raise the standard of living.

Developing production and raising the standard of living are two important signs of a good situation.

Rapid development of production and rapid improvement in the standard of living are two important signs of an exceedingly good situation.

The Chinese Communist Party has now made developing production and realizing the four modernizations central tasks and the greatest political business. This is correct. The Chinese Communist Party press regards improving the standard of living as the aim of developing production, and this is correct,

too. The question now is: How can we insure that production will continue to develop and the standard of living continue to improve? How can we insure that the policy line based on developing production and improving people's lives will continue to be carried out? How can we create a good situation and an exceedingly good situation?

This requires many conditions. The three most important ones are:

1. Stable political situation.

For the past 30 years China's economic development has gone through a process of three ups and two downs. For 7 years in the 50s (up to 1957), 6 years in the 60s (1962-1966) and 3 years in the 70s (1976-1979) economic construction and the standard of living improved. In this period the political situation was comparatively stable. In the other 14 years there was stagnation and decline in the economy and unrest and crisis in politics. This historical experience shows that political stability is a condition for economic development.

2. All levels of the country should be of one mind.

This is also a matter of historical experience. When the country first began all the people high and low were united and exerted themselves for socialism. This is one important reason why the economy developed rapidly and the first Five-Year Plan was completed ahead of schedule. Later on during the anti-"rightist" and anti-"right wing" period and in the period of the Great Cultural Revolution, especially during that decade, the national situation was in confusion and people's minds were confused because of the class struggle and mass criticism struggle. Under these conditions, production stagnated and declined. In the period of the Cultural Revolution the Chinese Communist Party propaganda machine said that national thought was unified in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, while in actuality both within and without the party the rifts in ideology were enormous. At first, ultraleftism had some currency, and worship of the individual became the prevailing custom, but before long many people were trained in real life and understood that the ultraleftist line could lead to the destruction of socialism. Some people became discouraged and cynical and no longer said "socialism is good" but said capitalism is good and that anarchism is good. The people's will became lax, faith collapsed, the economy began to go bankrupt, culture was on the verge of dying. This was a decade of material and spiritual calamity, unprecedented in Chinese history and led to by the "anti-revisionist struggle" of the ultraleftists. Now if we are to be redeemed, we must cure this spiritual wound.

3. Cadre forces should be strong.

In China today, the masses cannot directly control the state, but must do things through cadres. Thus, "cadres decide everything." The meaning of this statement made by Stalin is that whether or not state affairs are managed well depends on the cadres. If cadre thought and work style are in-

correct, and their ability is not up to the task, then the nation will be badly governed. Right after the People's Republic of China was established, the nation's cadre ranks were fairly pure and although total strength was weak, it had already begun to grow and mature. With the "three antis and five antis," especially the antibureaucracy, the spirit of many cadres improved. Of course, many cadres still were a little bureaucratic, or even seriously bureaucratic, but the majority in the cadre ranks was still those who wanted to do their utmost for the people. In this period the work of the state advanced rapidly, and the economic construction achieved splendid results. After 1957, under the attack of the ultraleft thought tide, those below followed the bad example of those above, and many, many emperors, both large and small, appeared in the nation's cadre ranks. With the coming of the Great Cultural Revolution, many ignorant, incompetent, immoral and corrupt individuals used a variety of improper methods and schemes to elevate themselves to leadership posts at various levels and began to act like old-style officials and gentry. On the other hand, many old cadres met unreasonable misfortunes and suffered torments, some died, some were injured, some were harmed, and some became decrepit. The nation's cadre ranks suffered extreme damage, the double calamity of bureaucracy and the ultraleftist thought tide made a mess of the nation's work. Through practical experience, the truth of "cadres decide everything" is even clearer.

Three Outstanding Contradictions

These three conditions are indispensable for construction, production and the four modernizations.

Does the Chinese Communist Party have these three conditions now?

The situation is complex.

The political situation now is basically stable, ideological confusion is no longer so bad, and the upper level cadres have made some adjustments. The situation in general is a good one. But there are still a great many problems.

The "gang of four" has been eliminated politically, but elements of the "gang" still exist and the spirit and evil influence of the "gang" still exist. The ultraleftist line is bankrupt, but ultraleftist thinking still exists, and ultraleftist elements still exist. Feudal dictatorship has been shaken, but bureaucracy still exists, special privilege elements still exist. The social crisis has gradually been overcome, but anarchism still exists, and the rightwing thought tide still exists.

There are three outstanding contradictions:

1. the contradiction between the remnants of the "gang of four" and the people;
2. the contradiction between the whatever faction (the ultraleftist ele-

ments) and the practical faction (upholders of the correct line);
3. the contradiction between bureaucratic and special privilege elements and the people.

In the past 3 years, the opposition and struggle of these three contradictions has been very sharp. Therefore, there are some unstable factors in the relatively stable situation.

The Spirit of the "Gang of Four" and the Whatever Faction

After 3 years of effort, the elements who helped the "gang of four" and associated persons, who numbered in the thousands, have all been dealt with. Yet the spirit of the ultraleftist line of the "gang of four" is still around everywhere.

The whatever faction is interconnected ideologically with the "gang of four." They maintain two "whatevers," oppose thought liberation and destruction of superstition and oppose practice as the sole criterion of truth. Within a year (from May 1978 to April 1979) they launched three offensives on the practical faction. The first was in the summer of 1978 when they attacked the use of practice to test Mao Zedong's speeches as cutting down the banner of Mao Zedong. The second and third were in the winter of 1978 and the spring of 1979 when they continued to attack the thought liberation movement. These attacks were all defeated. In December 1978, at the Third Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee, the high level whatever faction was stripped of real power. However, the whatever faction still has its social bases. At the same time they have found companions among those cadres with rigid thinking. Those high level cadres with rigid and semi-rigid thinking have influence and power. The alliance of these two elements will put great pressure on the practical faction.

This gives rise to a series of questions:

Can the practical faction put the whatever faction to flight?

Can the practical faction defeat the alliance of the new and old opponents?

If the "gang of four" elements come back to life and plot with the opposition can the practical faction be assured of success?

This is a threat to security which must be seriously considered. If the Chinese Communist Party wants to promote political stability, it must resolve these contradictions.

The Seriousness of the Special Privilege Question

The contradiction between the special privilege elements and the people must also be faced squarely. From various indications, special privilege is rife among some old cadres. When someone among the masses exposes the special

privilege work style of some cadres, he is put under tremendous pressure. The writer who dares to dissect reality and expose special privilege generally encounters unfavorable problems. Even some official publications of the Chinese Communist Party always experience pressure from upper echelons. To cite an example, not long ago Ding Xiling [002 1585 0407], editor-in-chief of NANFANG RIBAO in Guangzhou wrote an essay in which he said:

"In the first half of this year, leadership cadres in some localities, not understanding the general and specific policies of the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, condemned the correct propaganda of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session presented in the papers and even railed against it. Some comrades had the impudence to say that the propaganda of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session in NANFANG RIBAO was an erroneous thought tide." "In policy propaganda we always encounter obstacles and suffer the interference of the ultraleftist thought tide, and these obstacles come mainly from leadership cadres with rigid or semi-rigid thinking."

So you see that if a party paper which carries propaganda for the party experiences interference from bureaucratic special privilege (and railing against is also a manifestation of special privilege) how much more is this the case with essays, works and speeches directed against bureaucratic special privilege? The facts are before us: Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159], the author of "REN YAO ZHIJIAN" [0086 1179 0037 7035] ["Between Men and Demons"] was called a "real rightist"; Ye Wenfu [5509 2429 4395], author of "JIANGJUN, BUNENG ZHEYANG ZUO" [1412 6511 0008 5174A 6638 2876 0254] ["General, You Can't Do It This Way"], was attacked; Wang Ruowang [3769 5387 2598], who expressed his opinion about the bureaucratic work style of Chen Yi [7115 3085], head of the propaganda department and concurrently deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, was suppressed. Many people (including some writers) thought that there was some question about the personal safety of Liu, Ye and Wang, and called for the appropriate authorities to take note of it. This can give you some idea of the seriousness of this problem.

Some senior officials think that they need not heed, analyze or accept correct opinions when dealing with ideas different from those of the masses (including "different political views"), but instead adopt methods of restriction and suppression. The left is out-of-bounds, the right is restricted, ahead is a label, behind is a stick: there's not much difference between their methods and those of the "gang of four." For example, some equate criticism of national leaders with slander, some people think political questions cannot be discussed and in speeches the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought must not be violated. These are restrictions on freedom of speech and people's democracy. "YANZHE WUZUI" [6056 5074 3541 4997] ["The Speaker Is Innocent"] which appeared in issue 9 of the magazine DUSHU [6236 2579] [Study] published in Beijing said it well: "The people have the right to elect and recall their leaders, does this mean they don't have the right to criticize them? Discussing the merits and faults of leaders is democracy. Since there should be some justice

in realizing the people's right to be master of their own affairs, not only is it not criminal behavior, but cannot even be called a mistake." "Is it freedom of speech to demand that people study and master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought before they are qualified to express their opinions?" I believe the masses have all thought of and know this truth. Thus, restricting and suppressing democratic freedoms is unpopular. Why do senior officials have the right to restrict and suppress democracy? This is special privilege too. The right of public servants in a socialist country should be granted by the masters of the country, but public servants actually have the right to bind the masters, and shut them up. If this is socialism, it's very suspicious. After the "gang of four" fell from power, democratic life was more lively than it had been for 30 years, but was still far from conforming to the standards of socialist democracy. It can be said categorically that when the masses forcefully demand socialist democracy, if the situation in which the will of the senior officials supersedes everything else is not turned around, then the contradiction between the cadres and the masses and the contradiction between the party and the masses must continue to intensify. And there is great danger to unity and stability. To resolve the contradictions, the Chinese Communist Party must reorganize the cadre ranks and replace those cadres who do not conform to the three standards proposed by Ye Jianying in his National Day speech.

Political Conspirators Are the Greatest Danger

There is yet another danger which must be pointed out, and that is that political careerists can use the antibureaucratic special privilege feelings among the masses (and as long as bureaucratic special privilege exists, these feelings will exist), to carry out their conspiratorial activities.

Chinese Communist Party propaganda machines have confessed freely that only a few of the cadres who have suspected, opposed and attacked the spirit of the Third Plenary, and among the people who maintain the two "whatever" viewpoints are political conspirators. Although these people are few, their strength is evident. First, among the cadre ranks, especially among the military cadres, those who share their erroneous viewpoint or one close to it are by no means rare. Among old cadres whose thinking is rigid, ultraleftist ideological trends also have some currency. Second, they have allied with elements of the "gang of four" in a thousand and one ways and they may also have connections with some high level cadres who control real power. These conspirators assume revolutionary attitudes and use beautiful propaganda to confuse and poison people's minds, then they will join with the masses and the party to carry out a coup d'etat and seize the highest authority. Such a possibility cannot be ruled out today.

Of course, under present circumstances, it is not easy for the conspirators to act, but I believe that on one hand they are building up strength and on the other, waiting for an opportunity to act. Will there be an opportunity they can take advantage of? We cannot say there will not be. Many people are worried that Deng Xiaoping will finally be subjected to natural laws and receive an invitation from Marx and at that time the political situation will be reversed. This anxiety isn't entertaining groundless fears.

Economic Adjustment Can Be Delayed

It can be seen from the analysis above that China's present political situation, thought much more stable than for many years in the past, is not a time of peace and prosperity or without disruption. Because several pairs of contradictions exist and there is a tendency for some contradictions still to develop, although there have been many achievements in economic adjustment and development, things are still far from ideal. The first year of the 3 years of adjustment will soon be over, but there are still a great many problems. Many enterprise cadres lack an overview of the entire situation. Those that should get down are unwilling to, those that should reduce production don't want to. This is an obstacle to adjustment work. The emphasis for future work is to reform the economic system, and I believe the difficulties will be greater and more numerous. Foreigners and colleagues from Hong Kong and Macao who have traveled to the interior of China have observed that labor productivity is still low and the initiative of the ordinary persons has not been brought into play. In literature and art, creative work in literature and drama is lively and output is large, but work in other areas is evidently mediocre. Ideological liberation and maintaining the two hundreds policy is an important key to developing literature and art, but some leadership cadres have rigid thinking. They suppress democracy and run counter to the two hundreds policy. In sum, the will of the senior officials, suppression of democracy and maintenance of special privilege by some cadres, especially some high level leadership cadres, has become a major obstacle to developing socialism and realizing the four modernizations. If this contradiction and some other questions are not resolved, economic adjustment cannot be completed in 3 years. The pace of economic development and realizing the four modernizations cannot be increased.

Deng Xiaoping's Speech on Special Privilege

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has perceived the political crisis brewing in ultraleftist influence and the present social contradictions. In November 1979 in a speech before a conference of cadres of vice-ministerial level and above, Deng Xiaoping said that if the special privilege question is not resolved, before long it will destroy the party and the nation. It is said that Deng Xiaoping's speech was divided into three parts. One was the question of special privilege of leadership cadres, second was the question of succession and third was the question concerning the masses' standard of living. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has formulated 12 regulations on treatment of cadres. Deng's speech and the 12 regulations share a common spirit, and that is to limit the special privileges of material life. I am certain that the masses welcome these measures. But, the special privilege which arouses the greatest popular ire frequently is not cadre use of automobiles, or special lines, but acting like a tyrant, lording it over people, suppressing democracy, and recklessly criticizing people. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party must stop and eliminate these imperious and despotic special privileges. Otherwise, the relations between the cadres and the masses will not be alleviated.

The question of succession also is an unusually important aspect of the cadre question. Deng Xiaoping said that if this question is not resolved, in 20 years China will be in turmoil. This is definitely not alarmist talk. Yet it most likely could be supplemented in this way: if the cadres are not reorganized in 2 or 3 years and those that should be replaced are not replaced, and if something unfortunately should happen to one of the nation's leaders, the national political situation would be in a perilous state. The safety of the nation depends on one person, and this is an unusually abnormal phenomenon for a socialist nation.

Fundamental Method of Eliminating Special Privilege

Actually, the most reliable method of eliminating special privilege and maintaining the conduct of the correct line of political power is the realization of socialist democracy. All cadres are under the supervision of the people, and the people have the right of election and recall and the right to criticize and to examine and control. In this way the cadres at various levels can be made to truly be the people's public servants and not the masters of the people. In addition to preparing to leave office, those special privilege elements have only the options of giving up their special privileges and being law-abiding. The political conspirators who want to seize political power will have trouble in having their way. Even if there are opportunities to use, then, even if they are lucky temporarily, their political lives will not be long. To lose democracy is to lose socialism, this is a profound lesson left by the Cultural Revolution. Socialist democracy must be guaranteed by the rule by law. Beginning 1 January 1980, China has a penal code, and this is very important. However, one cannot think that just because the penal code goes into force China will enter the perfect age of rule by law. In the "Penal Code of the People's Republic of China" there is counterrevolutionary crime, slander and false accusation. These are all very correct and very necessary. The problem lies in that the legal clauses should be clearer and the administration of the law must be scrupulously fair. For example, what are the limits of publishing political opinion, viewpoints and speeches in the light of "to incite with the aim of counter-revolution"? How does one discriminate between putting up a big character poster which criticizes the merits and faults, rights and wrongs of national leaders from slander and false accusation? The case of Wei Jingsheng [7136 0079 3932] has made many people feel that the spirit of rule by law is not enough. Fu Yuehua [0265 2588 5478] may very possibly be a case of injustice, but after Fu Yuehua defended himself against the charge of false accusation in court, the court postponed reconvening to continue the trial. This kind of rule by law makes people disappointed. Thus the implementation of a penal code is certainly something to celebrate, but what is even more important is to face squarely and change the situation in which if you have power you can change the law. To resolve this question and to resolve many contradictions, the most key move is to guarantee people's rights, and to reform the system in which the people are hindered from gaining power but lets power fall completely into the hands of the people's tyrants.

Three Possibilities for the Decade

We can now probably draw these conclusions: In the new decade if the political situation maintains the present status, between 1982 and 1984 economic adjustment will be completed and China will enter a new stage of economic development.

If the special privilege question cannot be resolved, people's democracy will be inhibited, and various social contradictions will develop. It will be difficult to have long term stability in political affairs, productive enterprises and other undertakings will collapse after one setback, and the political conspirators might take advantage of the disorder.

If there are new breakthroughs in the standard of living, if the relationship of the people on the bottom and the officials on the top can be turned upside down, the speed of economic adjustment and development is increased, all undertakings will begin to flourish even more.

Is the possibility very great?

I believe that the masses hope these three possibilities will become reality.

Our nation and people have suffered enough, and the 80s should bring promise to our 1 billion people. But on the road ahead there are scattered enormous stones the size of mountains. Each step will be a struggle. What is worthy of celebration is that now the masses' consciousness has been raised, the strength to win people's democracy, oppose bureaucratic special privilege, sweep clear the road ahead and carry out the Four Modernizations is strong and growing, thus in the long view our nation has promise and the 80s have promise.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES THE WAY OF CRITICIZING ANARCHISM

HK041103 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Ma Jia [7456 4579]: "Criticism of Anarchism Must Be Scientific"]

[Text] Some articles have been published recently to criticize the tendencies of anarchism. This has been absolutely necessary. However, some articles have focused their criticism on "democracy," saying: Anarchism is often expressed as the principle that democracy is above everything. Anarchism deifies democracy. Anarchists do not understand the dialectical relationships between democracy and dictatorship and democracy and centralism or the difference between socialist democracy and capitalist democracy. Such criticisms give people the impression that anarchists advocate democracy, but have not properly handled the relationships between democracy and centralism and democracy and dictatorship. In my opinion, these criticisms are not scientific.

Anarchism opposes all states, dictatorships, authorities and democracies. Stirner, the founder of modern anarchism, once said: "I declare war on all states, including the most democratic ones."

The slogan of anarchism is not "democracy above everything" but "everything for the individual." Stirner said: "To me, there is nothing above myself." Bakunin also proclaimed that absolute freedom of the individual is the highest goal of the development of mankind.

The ideological root of anarchism is not ignorance of the dialectical relationships between democracy and dictatorship and democracy and centralism, but extreme individualism. Lenin clearly pointed out: "Individualism is the basis of the entire anarchist world outlook." (Lenin: Collected Works, Vol 5, p 327)

There is a current tendency of seeking freedom and rejecting discipline among some people. Such an anarchists tendency of seeking extreme liberalism is an expression of the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must resolutely oppose and thoroughly criticize it. However, I think we must stress clearly that even though those anarchists shout slogans of democracy and operate under the pretence of "democracy," they are actually opposing democracy, particularly socialist democracy.

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

TIANJIN ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE--The organizational department of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee held a work conference from 24 to 26 January. The conference discussed issues such as the training and promotion of successors and the rectification of party work style. (Ma Ruihua), Standing Committee member and the dictator of the organizational department of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee, delivered a speech. The conference pointed out that at present, leading bodies at all levels are overstaffed and most cadres are too old. Therefore, it is an important task for the organizational departments to promote a number of capable technical personnel and middle-aged and young cadres proficient in professional work to positions of leadership. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Jan 80 SK]

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI RADIO' RAPS 'RULE BY PEOPLE,' DISTRUSTS U.S. INTENTIONS

OW081033 Ba Yi Radio [clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The PLA and its military institutes and colleges are currently enthusiastically discussing the issues concerning "rule by people" and "rule by law." Many comrades have pointed out that the role of the law must be given full play in administering the state, and that individual administrators must not be permitted to dominate the country's political and economic life. Some comrades, in articles to JIEFANGJUN BAO, say that problems concerning "rule by law" and "rule by people" still exist in our country, and that the party and government organizations at all levels, particularly the central leaders, must uphold the authority of the legal system and must not change it at their own whim. Some comrades have stressed that "rule by people" runs counter to democracy and collective leadership, and that "rule by people" means that the will of the masses would be replaced by the leaders' individual wishes, and that the leaders would be allowed to place themselves above the entire party and army and change established policies at will.

Why this issue has evoked such an enthusiastic discussion is not without a reason. Lately, since Vice Premier Deng's report made at the January conference was published, many comrades have become increasingly convinced that, although work at the grassroot units' level can be carried out according to law, many important issues concerning the interests of the entire party, army and the people of the whole country are still decided at the whim of a certain leader.

Take the military commission's discussion of the plan for developing nuclear weapons, for instance. Some people, regardless of the fact that the initial improvement in the economic situation might be disrupted, have proposed that all types of nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs, should be energetically developed from now on, in order to turn China quickly into a nuclear power. At first glance, the status of Beijing a "nuclear power" is indeed attractive. Who does not want to see our army become modern, fully equipped with nuclear weapons? However, we must realize that since Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou already laid down for us the principle of strategic defense in previous meetings of the military commissions, why then is it necessary for us now to speed up nuclear armament?

Premier Zhou taught us in 1973: "Our nuclear tests are for the purpose of breaking the superpowers' nuclear monopoly. But our country is still very poor, and the people still live deprived lives. Our country cannot spend all its financial and material resources in competing with the superpowers in nuclear weapons. China's contribution to humanity does not depend on nuclear weapons." More important, under the current situation, a large-scale research and manufacturing program for all types of nuclear weapons would not only disrupt the four modernizations plan and the principle of giving priority to the development of agriculture and light industry, but it would also be vastly incongruous with Vice Premier Deng's slogan that this is "a decisive decade," which he put forward during the January conference.

As for the various reasons listed by U.S. President Carter and Defense Secretary Brown to convince our country's leaders to develop modern nuclear weapons, they should be deliberated carefully. First, if the U.S. Government really has good intentions, why doesn't it turn over the necessary expertise to us? Why does it want us to research and manufacture nuclear weapons at the expense of the modernization of our agriculture and industry?

According to estimates by U.S. military experts, to realize modernization of China's national defense by equipping our army with the latest conventional weapons and technology requires 80 to 120 billion dollars of foreign exchange, and the expenses for nuclear armament would be limitless. That is to say that, even if we spend hundreds of billions of dollars of foreign exchange, we still could not catch up with the two superpowers. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists' intention in convincing us to participate in the nuclear arms race is really dubious.

CSO: 4005

DONG BEI AVIATION SCHOOL IMPROVES TEACHING WITH NEW EQUIPMENT

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO in Chinese No 12, 1979 p 13

[Article: "Aviation School Turns a New Chapter"]

[Text] The aviation school. In a bright classroom, a teacher is giving lessons to the students with the use of audio-visual educational aids; in a wide open repair shop, fighters are operating new types of machine tools to rush manufacture fittings for fighting eagles [fighter planes]; on the airfield, young students are piloting fighting eagles as they take off for the sky.... Having seen this brand-new scene, how can one believe that the predecessor of this aviation school was in fact the Northeast China (Dong Bei) Aviation School founded on the war ruins of the olden days. Thirty years have passed in a flash, and here, the wreckage of old planes can longer be found and kerosene lamps have been replaced by electric lights. Nevertheless, the kind of spirit from the olden days of "repairing aircraft while munching on coarse bread" is still glittering with glory.

On one occasion, the aviation school accepted an assignment to carry out night flight training with trainer aircraft for beginners. Since this type of training has never been conducted and equipment for night flight was in short supply, everyone pooled his wisdom and efforts, and by modifying pendent lamps used in construction into electric runway lights, using rhodamine and tungsten carbide lamps to make flashing neon lights and pretending that the land was the ocean, they were able to finally successfully carry out the assignment in night flight training. In March 1979, after the yearly assignment was issued, the upper level further added to it the work of refitting four aircraft and 200 auxiliary tanks. In response they said: To safeguard the motherland and do a good job in war preparedness, we absolutely cannot let the aircraft be held up in our hands for a single minute. They fostered the old aviation school's spirit of building an enterprise through arduous effort, gaining experience through work and making their own spare parts that are in short supply. In only 26 work days, five persons were able to finish refitting the first plane. And by working hard, they finished 75 percent of the entire year's repair and mounting works in three and a half months.

In accordance with teaching needs, the school made their own model teaching aids to constantly improve teaching methods, which is this aviation school's long standing tradition. During the 1950's, they mobilized the masses to make models as teaching aids in a large scale and were commended by the leadership organizations. An exhibition of their model teaching aids were viewed by our beloved Chairman Mao and Commander-in-Chief Zhu De. In the upsurge to realize the four modernizations, they are studying advanced foreign technology and carrying out education with electrical audio-visual aids in a big way and have successfully developed their own electromagnetic gyroscope model to resolve teaching difficulty in firing training. They have also made 16 slide projectors and one epidiascope out of old equipment, greatly improving the speed and quality of teaching.

When the call for the four modernizations sounded across the motherland, the old aviation school again took a new step forward.

CSO: 4005

VENERABLE FEATS OF A FLIGHT DA-DUI DESCRIBED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO in Chinese No 12, 1979 p 9

[Article: "Powerful Flight Group Shakes the Sky"]

[Text] A certain flight group [da-dui] of an air force fighter unit is a bold and indomitable combat force with outstanding military feats. In air defense combat to protect Chinese territory and the war to resist the U.S. and aid Korea, this da-dui fought in over 80 aerial combat and downed and damaged 29 enemy aircraft, thereby making itself known as a powerful force in the sky.

In stepping up the building of the unit in revolutionization and modernization, this da-dui fostered the revolutionary spirit of being a bayonet in the vast sky and conscientiously sharpened training. By using the "three efforts" of the Hard-bone Sixth Company for comparison, the whole crew of pilots checked over attitudes in carrying assignments and ideological readiness in fighting tough and fierce battles, worked hard in completing various kinds of combat training tasks and did their utmost in improving combat capability. On one occasion, when the upper level issued a training assignment, the pilots pooled the wisdom and efforts of everyone to study tactics and to anticipate the "enemy situation" so that at the sound of command, they flew immediately to the "battlefield." After they arrived at the "battlefield" the next day, an exercise to attack the "enemy" bombers started. Despite the fact that they were flying a new route, up against a complicated tactical backdrop and facing wave after wave of "enemy aircraft," the pilots nevertheless were able to spot the "enemies" right off because they had fully prepared themselves and carefully studied various tactical maneuver. They fired 28 times and all of them hit the targets, scoring excellent marks. On another occasion, the upper level issued an assignment in a research test flight which called upon the pilot to make an intentional flame-out in midair as a way to examine the performance of new Chinese-developed equipment. Group Commander Chen Guangsong [7115 0342 1345] knew the difficulty and risk involved but boldly took on the task without backing away from the face of difficulty. During the test flight, an ominous situation occurred after the intentional flame-out was made, but by virtue of his courage and composure, advanced

preparations and technical skills, Chen successfully reignited the engines, heading off a disaster and returning safely to base. This type of revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude of his served to supply valuable data for research work, and he was commended by the research department.

In recent years, by virtue of good workstyle and proficient skills, this da-dui has accomplished many important tasks in combined training, research test flights and individual combat flying. They won a collective award for military merits in their part in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam and were commended as a flight da-dui of the Hard-bone Six Company type.



威震长空的

飞行



中国自行研制的歼-7战斗机
在试飞中

歼-7战斗机的生产情况。



[Photo caption] Chinese-developed high speed fighter aircraft
piloted by the First Flight Da-dui.

CSO: 4005

CAPTURING THE ME MAI MOUNTAIN DESCRIBED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO in Chinese No 11, 1979 p 29

[Article: "The 9th Company of a Certain Infantry Regiment Launches an Offensive on the Me Mai Mountain"]

[Text] In March 1979, during the self-defense counterattack war on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, the 9th Company along with the regiment's main forces launched an offensive on the Me Mai Mountain and successfully carried out the mission to attack and capture its main peak. In the wake of the battle, they won a collective meritorious award, first class.

Pre-battle Situation: The Me Mai Mountain is situated approximately four or five kilometers southeast of Lang Son city. Its highest peak reaches 480 meters above sea level. It connects a nameless reservoir to the east, links up with the Kou Wa mountain to the south and borders the Qi Qiong river to the north. It is the high ground that commands over the railway leading to Hanoi and the No 4 Highway leading to the coast. The mountain is covered with a cobweb network of trenches and scattered blockhouses and bunkers. A battalion of enemy troops entrenched here rely on this favorable terrain to attempt in vain to obstruct our troop's westward advance to Lang Son. After the 9th Company under the command of a certain regiment accepted the mission, they were determined to organize a rapid march, force their way across the Qi Qiong river and use concentrated forces to attack from the sides and rear and capture key points at the Me Mai Mountain. Subsequently, they would launch a pincer attack and expand battle successes to create a situation of surrounding the enemy at Lang Son.

The Course of the Battle: On 3 March, our troops started to advance toward the Me Mai Mountain. Braving the rain, the 9th Company marched along No 4 Highway and covered a distance of 16 kilometers in two hours. They arrived on time at the vicinity of Bien Phu to set up to cross the Qi Qiong river. When the enemy on the opposite shore sealed off the river by firing machine guns, Company Commander Yu Lijin [0358 0632 6855] immediately set up fire power and machine gun support to fight back, giving the troops cover as they charged across to the other side of the river.

On the afternoon of the 4th, the 9th Company encountered a small enemy detachment at Ban Mao. In order not to have the troops try to save a little only to lose a lot, they immediately ordered the 2nd Squad to take up combat position to confuse and contain the enemy, giving the company's main forces cover as they quickly crossed the Bo Ling river to gain direct penetration into the main peak. After the 2nd Squad had successfully provided cover, it caught up with the company's advance. By the time the enemy discovered that it had been tricked, the 9th Company had already crossed over two mountain ridges, by-passed the reservoir and reached the foot of the Me Mai Mountain.

Under the division's fire cover, the 2nd Squad of the 9th Company was the first to launch a main attack on a certain hill northeast of the mountain peak. At this moment, the enemy used machine guns and mortars to form a network of fire power to obstruct the 2nd Squad's advance. Zhao Jianwu [6392 1696 2976], leader of the 5th Squad, used shears to snip off a communications line which knocked out the enemy's command to its artillerymen. Cai Chaohe [5591 3390 3190], leader of the 2nd Squad, grasped this opportunity to order a recoilless gun company to fire three shots that destroyed one of the enemy's mortars and machine guns. However, due to unfavorable terrain, the 2nd Squad continued to face difficulty in its advance. With composure and decisiveness, Company Commander and Political Officer Ye Lingqin [0673 7325 2953] immediately analyzed and figured out the enemy situation and the terrain. He felt that the terrain on the southeast side of the mountain peak provided good concealment which would be favorable to launch an attack. Hence, acting with prompt decisiveness, he quickly made a change and ordered the 2nd Squad to continue to contain the enemy so that the 1st and 3rd Squads could launch a main attack on the mountain peak. Under the cover of heavy machine guns, mortars and recoilless guns, the 3rd Squad moved into battle formation by spreading out into small groups and advancing in many directions. It first charged into the enemy position at the mountain peak and then annihilated the enemy in close combat. With the help of the 3rd Squad of the 8th Company, the 2nd Squad captured a certain hill northeast of the mountain peak. Then, a nearby 3rd Company of the 1st Battalion also captured a certain hill on the southwest side of the main peak. The next day, with a force of four companies the regiment again attacked and destroyed several nearby strongholds. At this point, the offensive attack on the Me Mai Mountain came to a victorious conclusion with over 500 enemy casualties.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING GARRISON COMMAND EVALUATES ITS MILITIA INSTRUCTORS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Wang Ziyang]

[text] In order to improve militia rank and file instructors, the Beijing Garrison Command recently sent two groups to assess some of the militia military instructors in various wards and counties throughout the city, at the Beijing Railway Bureau and at the Yanshan General Petrochemical Company.

The capabilities of a total of 3,538 militia instructors were evaluated. The subjects checked were the firing of semiautomatic rifles, grenade throwing and the exploding of land mines. The assessment of these activities was divided into three aspects, namely, theory and explanation, demonstration, and the firing of live ammo, the throwing of actual grenades and the setting off of real explosions.

The Garrison Command organized the evaluating teams, studied the plans put into action, unified criteria for evaluating achievements and went down to the grass roots at the places of evaluation to check results before accepting them. The secretaries and leaders concerned of some ward and county committees also personally went to the places of evaluation to understand how the assessments were being made. Prior to the assessments, such wards and counties as Fengtai, Miyun, Pinggu, Yanqing and Changping also collectively carried out more training for militia instructors. The overwhelming majority of militia military instructors being evaluated were all able, on the basis of course content, to give explanations, demonstrate proficiency, show correct postures, match words and actions and use flexible teaching methods. More than 90 percent of them scored better than passing.

CSO: 4005

BEIJING GARRISON COMMAND CONDUCTS MILITIA TRAINING TEST

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Beijing Garrison Command Conducts Military Training Test on Over 3,000 Militia Military Training Instructors"]

[Text] In order to strengthen the building of militia training units, the Beijing Garrison Command recently conducted tests on two separate groups of militia military training instructors from various wards and counties throughout the municipality and the Beijing Railway Bureau and the Yanshan General Petrochemical Company.

A total of 3,538 militia training instructors took part in these tests. The items tested were: semi-automatic rifle firing, grenade throwing and mine demolition. The test on each item, divided into three parts, included theory explanation, actual demonstration and live firing, grenade throwing and demolition.

The Beijing Garrison Command formed test groups to study plans to carry out the tests, to seek unity in accurately evaluating the results and to go into various test sites to check on things before making any acceptances. Some party committee secretaries of wards and counties and leadership concerned also personally went to the test sites to check on and learn about the test situation. Prior to the test, wards and counties such as Fengtai, Miyun, Pinggu, Yanqing and Changping also rounded up militia training instructors for a test review. A large number of these training instructors who took part in the tests was able to give explanation based on the context of the items, handle things skillfully, maintain correct attitudes and match words with deeds. Their teaching methods were fairly flexible and over 90 percent of them received satisfactory and above marks.

CSO: 4005

LOVE THE ARMY, CHERISH THE PEOPLE FORUM HELD IN GUANGZHOU

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] In order to have more thoroughgoing and solid work in getting civilians to support the army and to give preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary arymen and martyrs and in getting the army to support the government and cherish the people and in order to further strengthen the unity of the army and the government and of the army and the people, the Guangdong provincial people's government, units under the Guangzhou Command and the Guangzhou municipal revolutionary committee yesterday (the 21st) held a forum at the Guangzhou Guesthouse to exchange mutual opinions.

Such responsible comrades as Huang Jingbo, Wang Hongrong, Chen Qingshan, Li Qi, Xue Yan and Sun Leyi from the provincial people's government, the leadership organs of the units under the Guangzhou Command and the provincial revolutionary committee and other responsible comrades from departments concerned at the provincial and municipal levels and from the leadership organs of the three service arms stationed in Guangzhou, a total of more than 130 people, attended the forum.

The forum split into three groups based on the special work characteristics of the localities and the military units. Comrades attending the forum acknowledged that the interference of the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Cultural Revolution had seriously undermined the unity of the army and the government and of the army and the people. After the "gang of four" was smashed, relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people gradually improved after order was brought out of chaos. In order to respect the spirit of the Party Central Committee's directives to have more thoroughgoing and solid work in getting civilians to support the army and to give preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary arymen and martyrs and in getting the army to support the government and cherish the people, to further strengthen the unity of the localities and army units and to mobilize all positive factors and give impetus to the four modernizations in our province, all those at the forum, on one hand, listened to the views of their counterparts with an open mind

and, on the other hand, provided views to their counterparts in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. With regard to such matters as arrangements for demobilizing or transferring cadres and fighters of military units to civilian life, provisions for sons and daughters of military dependents for living, work and study, and the use by military units of land, water, quarters and supplies, both sides had a frank exchange of views and made specific suggestions for resolving problems.

Comrades Huang Jingbo, Chen Qingshan and Xue Yan spoke at the forum. Showing an open mindedness in mutually accepting views, they intended to go back to collect data and study, step up the pace of improvements, study measures for things that could not be done at once, create conditions and solve things as quickly as possible so that our party's glorious tradition of the army loving the people and the people cherishing the army could be even more glorious, and even better consolidate and develop the excellent situation in our province to stabilize unity.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

JILIN AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE--A provincial people's air defense work conference was held from 22 to 25 January in Changchun, Jilin. The conference summed up the 1979 work and mapped out a work plan for 1980. Present at the conference were He Youfa, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the provincial military district; Yang Zhantao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and (Guo Haibo), deputy commander of the provincial military district. Others taking part in the conference included responsible comrades of revolutionary committees at various levels and leaders of the people's air defense offices in certain municipalities and counties. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Jan 80 SK]

SHANGHAI PLA UNITS--PLA air force units stationed in Shanghai have grasped the central task of education and training well thus greatly enhancing their combat capability. All air force combat regiments have fulfilled their 3-year training program 1 year ahead of schedule. Antiaircraft artillery units have set records in live ammunition firing. Guided missile, radar and signal units have all satisfactorily fulfilled their various combat training tasks, over 700 units and some 8,600 individuals have been commended for meritorious performances. [OW231101 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW]

SHANGHAI NAVAL UNITS--Last year, PLA naval units stationed in Shanghai made new achievements in combat readiness training and defense construction. All naval vessels overfulfilled their training mission. Over 70 percent of the units were rated outstanding in live ammunition firing evaluation. [OW231101 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW]

SHANDONG ARMY GOVERNMENT FORUM--On the morning of 26 January, leading comrades from the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and from the Jinan PLA units held a forum to solicit opinions concerning the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of army men, supporting the government and cherishing the people so as to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between army men and civilians, and to work with one heart and mind in achieving the four modernizations and make efforts to successfully develop the excellent situation. Attending the forum were leading comrades from

the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the Jinan PLA units, including Gao Qiyun, Xu Leikuan, Song Yimin, (Wang Jinxian) and (Zhang Zheng); responsible comrades from the various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus concerned of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government; and various departments of leading organs of the Jinan PLA units. Participating leading comrades from both the army and government exchanged opinions on questions about relations between the army and the government and between army-men and civilians and put forward several proposals. [SK080738 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jan 80 SK]

JIANGXI PLA SUPPORT GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE--In launching activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people, the PLA units of the Jiangxi Military District have actively taken part and supported the socialist modernization. These units have also linked up with the factories and mines and communes and brigades in the localities where they are stationed to help them develop the industrial and agricultural production and strengthen their collective economy. According to statistics in 1979, the units in the military district had linked up with 390 factories, mines, communes and brigades, provided 30,000 labor days to industry and agriculture and 1,000 vehicles, transported 5,000 tons of materials, plowed and harvested 8,200 mu of farmland, planted 37,000 trees and delivered 28,000 dan of manure. During the busy season of crash reaping and sowing last year, the various military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments sent 470 work groups composed of 1,800 cadres to communes and brigades to mobilize and organize the militia to act as the models and leading forces. [HK270812 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 HK]

ANHUI ARMY-GOVERNMENT MEETING--On 1 February, Yu Guangmao, Liu Yaozong, (Xiong Yukun) and other leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial Military District, the Institute of Artillery Technology and the Institute of Electronics Engineering, called on the leading members of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, including Gu Zhuoxin, Wang Guangyu, Su Yu, Cheng Guanghua and others. During the meeting, Gu Zhuoxin pledged to further promote the army-government and army-people relations by doing a better job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the military dependents, and leading members of the provincial departments concerned cited numerous facts to acclaim the PLA's contributions in supporting the local construction, particularly in combating natural disasters, treating sick people, maintaining public order and educating juvenile delinquents. [OW041009 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG COMFORT GROUP--A Heilongjiang comfort group headed by Wang Luming, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of Heilongjiang, paid a visit to the (Rehe) border outpost on 23 January to extend cordial regards to the frontier guards. A cultural troupe accompanying the group staged a show for the frontier soldiers. [OW011411 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW]

YOUNG SHANDONG PLA CADRES--The No 1 Artillery Company of a certain regiment under the Jinan PLA units pays close attention to training young cadres. With the young cadres taking the lead in work, last year this company took only 4 months to complete the amount of defense construction work which was originally scheduled for 7 and a half months. The company also set good records in military training and in raising the cultural level of commanders and fighters. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 80 SK]

JIANGXI PUBLIC SECURITY--The public security organs throughout Jiangxi have rapidly whipped up an upsurge in studying and implementing law, effectively promoting the launching of public security work and the revolutionization of public security ranks. After the promulgation of the PRC criminal law and the law on criminal procedures, the party organization of the Jiangxi Public Security Bureau immediately issued a circular, calling on the public security cadres and policemen throughout the province to seriously study and implement the laws. In mid-July, the Jiangxi Public Security Bureau held a forum of public security backbone elements to study the two laws, talk about their momentous significance and master their basic contents. The public security organs throughout the province have adopted a half-study, half-work day in 200 study courses. After studying the two laws, quite a number of public security organs have stepped up the professional training of public security cadres and policemen. [HK091415 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 HK]

JIANGSU PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICES--The offices of the Jiangsu Provincial Public Security Bureau have launched "cherish-the-people" activities to publicize the socialist legal system and consolidate social order. Good results have been reported. Hong Peilin, vice governor of the provincial government and director of the Provincial Public Security Bureau, and (Wang Ruxian), deputy bureau director, has led some 20 cadres to the nine police stations in Nanjing for discussion meetings. The offices of the Public Security Bureau have also organized cadres to conduct safety inspections and implement fire prevention measures. [OW020315 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW]

ANHUI PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING--The Anhui Provincial Public Security Bureau recently issued a circular on convening in mid-March a provincial meeting of representatives of advanced collective and individual workers on the province's public security front. According to the circular, the meeting will commend outstanding public security workers and collectives, exchange experiences and select representatives to the national conference on commending advanced public security workers and collectives. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW]

HARBIN COURT SENTENCES--The (Dali) District People's Court in Harbin Municipality, Heilongjiang, today sentenced 13 criminals to imprisonment ranging from 3 to 20 years for committing arson and theft. (Lu Jinrong) was sentenced to 20 years for committing arson and theft on many occasions. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW]

JILIN FIRE PREVENTION CONFERENCE--The Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a work conference on fire prevention from 15 to 17 January. The conference pointed out the necessity to take effective measures against fire and to publicize widely among the people the importance of fire prevention. If a fire occurs, those responsible for the fire should be seriously dealt with according to the law. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Zong Xiyun and Yang Zhantao, addressed the conference. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 SK]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ASPECTS OF REALIZING THE FOUR MODERNIZATIONS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHEXUE YANJIU in Chinese No 11, Nov 79 pp 14-16

[Article by Su Xing [5685 2502]: "China's Modernization and the Usual and the Unusual"]

[Text] Editor's Note: At the present time our country has entered a new era in which realization of the four modernizations is the magnificent goal, and we are in the midst of a great transformation. A large quantity of urgent economic work is chief among the items on our agenda that will require everyone's efforts. One task on the philosophical front is to give closest attention to new developments, new problems, and new experiences in the economic realm to provide scientific explanations and proofs to a philosophical nature for them, and to carry out discussion and study of them. It is hoped that philosophers and workers in philosophy will do this, and at the same time it is hoped that economists and workers in economics will do the same thing in order to advance research work in philosophy, promote the flourishing of philosophical science, and play a necessary role in the process of realizing the four modernizations.

In a speech delivered to a conference commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, Comrade Ye Jianying said: "We have to begin with the realities of China, conscientiously study economic laws and natural laws, and strive to follow a road fitted to our country's situation and characteristics in the realization of the four modernizations." Thus, I have thought about a philosophical question: the usual and the unusual.

During the years of revolutionary struggle, Comrade Mao Zedong told us that if we were to achieve victory in the revolutionary struggle, it is not sufficient simply to study the usual laws of struggle, but necessary also to study the unusual laws of revolutionary struggle, as well as to study the even more unusual laws governing Chinese revolutionary struggle. The same is true of the four modernizations. In order to build our country into a modernized socialist power, it is not enough simply to study the usual laws

of modernization, but also necessary to study the unusual laws pertaining to the modernization of a socialist country, as well as to study the even more unusual laws pertaining to the modernization of the socialist country of China.

The usual and the unusual are relative and interchangeable. As they pertain to the study of modernization, modernization is the usual, and the modernization of a socialist country is the unusual; the modernization of a socialist country is also the usual, and the modernization of China is the unusual.

The usual is not just something imagined out of thin air, but is something that exists objectively; it resides in the midst of the unusual. In the absence of the unusual there can be no usual. Lenin greatly praised a sentence of Hegel: "Not only is it an abstract universality, but also a universality that contains within itself the richness of the unusual (See "Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 3 p 98). He felt this to be an extremely clever formula. I think that was because this sentence clearly explains the relationship between the usual and the unusual. In man's cognition, it is the unusual that is always recognized first with the usual being recognized only afterward. When Marx created proletarian political economics, he first studied the production methods of the capitalists. In the study of these capitalist production methods, he first studied England and then France, Germany, Russia, and the United States. These were unusual. Through the study of these unusual ones he was able to discover the laws governing capitalist economic movements. These were usual. But Marx did not only discover the laws of capitalist economics. Simultaneously with the study of capitalist production methods, he also studied other production methods to discover universal laws applicable to all methods of production. These universal laws are also applicable to socialist production methods. This was going from the unusual to the usual.

In carrying out modernization we will have to explore the usual laws of modernization. Where will we go to look for these usual laws? Likewise, we can only look for them in the unusualness of different countries (including socialist and capitalist countries alike). Here there are two unusualnesses. One is that socialism and capitalism are two different social systems. This is unusual. But there is a commonality too in that socialized large-scale production forms the material and technical foundation for both socialism and capitalism, so there are some laws in common applicable to modernization. Another thing is that in the modernization of capitalist countries and socialist countries alike, differences in patterns exist. Take the modernization of capitalist countries, for example, where there is a British pattern, an American pattern, a French pattern, and a Japanese pattern, etc. The modernization of socialist countries is also done in different ways. We can only find a usualness in the midst of this unusualness, i.e. find universal laws that can act as a guide for us rather than follow the pattern of a specific country.

Of course, it is by no means easy to distinguish between the usual and the unusual. The solution to this problem can only depend on experience. In the beginning of the 1950's we began to build socialism following some of the experiences of the Soviet Union (principally experiences in industrial construction). Some of these were of the order of the unusual in the Soviet Union and not usual. The reason for making this mistake at the time was principally that: first, for a long period before this, only the Soviet Union was a socialist country and so it was very easy to take everything that the Soviet Union had done as a general law (and they often wrote the same thing in their books); second, we, ourselves, had no experience as yet in socialist construction, so we were not very well able to distinguish the usual from the unusual. Things are different now. We now have 30 years experience in socialist construction and we have accumulated both positive and negative experiences. With a little care, we should be able to distinguish very clearly what is unusual and what is usual.

A look at the experience of capitalist countries shows science and technology to be basically usual. The great Russian writer, Chekhov, made a very profound statement. He said, "not having a so-called national science is just like not having a national multiplication table; if it were national, it most certainly would not be science." Of course, the study of science and technology must be done in combination with reality too. Supervision is also of two types--the usual and the unusual. The former is indispensable to any large-scale social production, while the latter is a product of the system of capitalist exploitation. We can study only the former, but not the latter. The internal and external economic policies (e.g. financial and currency policies) of capitalist countries also exhibit the usual, but the unusals are larger in size, so we must be very circumspect in studying them. The usuals are distilled from the unusals and are, relative to the unusals, generally fewer in number. Engels said that in the study of political economics, "first research the special laws in each stage of development of production and exchange, and only after having completed this research can the minimum number of most universal laws that fit all production and exchange be established." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3 p 186). Even though Engels spoke about a different social system, a different country, and a different field, it was, nevertheless, the same.

Even the truly usual, the usual that has been distilled through the strict use of scientific methodology, must, when applied to the unusual, use the unusual as the point of departure. This is because anything usual can only be so in an overall way; it will contain something of the unusual. The unusual is more widespread. For example, modern industry must have modern agriculture as its foundation. This is usual. But the methods, the steps, and the time required to modernize agriculture are not the same even in capitalist countries. The United States differs from Germany, and France differs from Japan, because not only are their natural conditions different but their historical conditions are different as well. This is the unusual. In the study of usual experience (and this will be principally a study of foreign countries), it will also be necessary to use the unusual which is China, as a starting point. Our country's population is large, its arable

land scant, its foundation poor, and the level of its scientific culture low. These are demerits. Its territory is vast, its natural resources quite abundant, its labor force copious, and it has a surpassing social system. These are merits. Modernization of agriculture began late, so we can study the advanced experiences of foreign countries and avoid the tortuous road they took. This is also a merit. We must take advantage of the merits and overcome the demerits and follow the road of modernization of agriculture that is best suited to China's circumstances. Only when the usual is linked to the unusual is there vitality. A comrade in the southern part of Jindong in Shanxi Province told me about his long experiences in managing cooperatives. When they began to operate cooperatives there, they followed the example of the Soviet Union to set up one collective farm, and they followed realities in setting up 10 basic level cooperatives, which they operated experimentally. The results were that the collective farm failed, while the cooperatives continued to function. Why did the collective farms fail? It was because the usual was not linked to the unusual. Both the usual from abroad and the usual from China must be linked with the unusual. Natural conditions in our country differ in thousands of ways. The methods, steps, and time required for the modernization of agriculture in the south and the north, in the mountains and on the plains, and in different regions cannot be entirely the same. There can be no "cutting the Gordian knot." Adjustments to suit local conditions amounts to linking the usual with the unusual. The usual derives from the unusual; consequently, the usual as applied to laws is always "narrow and limited, incomplete, and approximate." ("Works of Lenin," Vol 38 p 159) It must be enriched and developed. This enrichment and development is not just an extension of general principles, and it cannot be learned from a book or through reliance on subjective notions, but must be distilled from experiences and from the unusual. As Comrade Mao Zedong said, "Only after people have recognized these shared qualities and use this shared knowledge as a guide for further study of various concrete things that have not been studied heretofore or that have not been studied in depth in order to learn their special qualities, can they augment, enrich and develop the knowledge of these shared qualities and make sure that the knowledge of these shared qualities will never become withered or ossified things." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 1 p 298). Here are two processes of cognition: one is from the unusual to the usual, and one is from the usual to the unusual. Man's cognition goes through a cyclical process of heightening and deepening. If the usual is made absolute with no further enrichment or development, it will become a withered and ossified thing.

From the unusual to the usual and from the usual to the unusual are leaps in the cognitive process, which are not easy to make. They require arduous and meticulous investigation and study of concrete things. This work, whether done with reference to our own country or foreign countries, requires us to make a new beginning. This is because for a period of time in the past, his work came to a virtual halt under peril from Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In 1931, in connection with the study of foreign countries, Lu Xun said, "Of course, we should study Japan, and we should study other countries too so as to avoid such things as taking up the study of England once Tibet

has fallen, or the study of France when Yunnan is imperiled. We should pay some attention too to places like Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Belgium, that seem to have nothing to do with us... and we should especially study ourselves." Lu Xun meant a need to be wider ranging and a need to act routinely. These two are very important. If study is not systematic and one is content to understand only half, one is only fooling one's self. In the forewords to the French and German editions of his book, "Imperialism Is the Highest Stage of Capitalism," Lenin said, "To know and to be able to demonstrate the true social nature of warfare, or more precisely, to demonstrate the real class nature of warfare, naturally does not derive from the history of the foreign relations in wars but from an analysis of the objective situation of the ruling class in each of the warring countries. In explaining these objective situations, it is not necessary to introduce various examples and individual data (the life of a society is very complex, and any number of examples or individual bits of data may be found at any time to support any argument), but rather to introduce, by all means, a summary of data about the foundation of economic life for each warring state and for the whole world." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 2 p 733). In our study of ourselves and of foreign countries, we should have such a scientific attitude.

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SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS URGED

Beijing ZHEXUE YANJIU in Chinese No 11 Nov 79 pp 3-6

[Article by commentator: "Adopt the Scientific Attitude of Seeking Truth From Facts in Handling Academic Questions"]

[Text] Scientific development has its own laws. When science is approached in terms of its own laws, a smooth development of science can occur; on the other hand, when the laws of science are violated, inevitably setbacks occur in the development of science. In a speech commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, Comrade Ye Jianying said, "Comrade Mao Zedong profoundly explained on numerous occasions the significance of the slogan, 'let a hundred flowers blossom; let a hundred schools of thought contend,' declaring that this is not only our cultural policy, but also our political policy and a fundamental longterm policy." The policy of, "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," was formulated on the basis of scientific laws. It is correct because it is founded on the dialectical materialist foundation of seeking truth from facts, and because it derives from the contradiction between science and art. Given the correct political policies of the present, one crux of the development of scientific endeavors lies in pursuit of the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts in dealing with scientific problems.

In looking back over the course of struggle during the past 30 years, both the positive and negative historical experiences on the battlefield of philosophy inform us that: whenever the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts has been pursued in handling and settling academic questions, philosophical research work has proceeded smoothly; but whenever the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts has been violated, philosophical research work has either stagnated or retrogressed. And whether philosophical research work is done well or badly can affect, to a definite degree, progress in our country's socialist construction.

It is completely understandable and quite normal for those engaged in philosophical research to use Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought to explain, in a scientific way, intricate natural phenomena and problems in social history that exist in their own academic field, and in the process of exploring truth

to bring up this or that point of view for each separate identical or identical question.

Engels long ago pointed out, "We can only perceive according to the conditions of our times, and we perceive only to the extent these conditions pertain." He also pointed out, "every mental impression is limited objectively by historical conditions, and it is limited subjectively by the physical condition and the vitality of the person from which the mental impression came." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels: Vol 3, p 562.76). Here Engels was criticizing the preposterous conception of the so-called, "Solution to Science's Final Task," which held that all science proceeded to a dead end. As regards philosophical problems, people explore anew and raise new ways of looking at things on the basis of new practice and experience, and even views contrary to those previously raised have to be permitted. This helps expose contradictions, resolve contradictions, and reveal the laws of things.

The Marxist theory of knowledge holds that there is a process for the development of objective things, and this process is very often tortuous and complex. The objective laws of human knowledge must also have a corresponding process. The ways in which the laws of things, i.e. their intrinsic qualities, are manifested are not something that can be clearly seen at a glance. Sometimes certain phenomena do not at all reflect their intrinsic qualities, but rather present a false appearance that is diametrically opposed to their real nature. At the same time, the growth of contradictions within objective things is sometimes not fully manifest or fully developed. In exploring the nature of things, making determinations of one kind or another, naturally it is also easy for people to make mistakes. In the annals of science, both in the natural sciences and in the social sciences, this is a common occurrence and one that is not surprising. It is precisely on this account that the road to knowing the truth is not a perfectly straight one nor one completed at one time but one that follows an intricate course that is often frequently filled with mistakes and failures. Now our country has entered a new era whose magnificent goal is the realization of the Four Modernizations. For us this is a new thing and an inevitable realm. Our understanding and mastery of new things, new problems, and new laws must be through a process of proceeding from the shallow to the deep, from not knowing to knowing, and from one-sidedness to more fullness. In short, this process is also a never ending and repetitive process of going from the basic to the advanced, and from the simple to the complex, and one in which people's mental conceptions frequently will lag behind the development of objective things. In real life, people view problems, express views, and prove concepts in terms of their own experiences. Some comrades understand a problem a little earlier, and some comrades understand it a little later; one comrade sees this problem correctly only to see that one incorrectly; some comrades write expositions that are mentally profound, conceptually correct, and argumentatively compact only to write, on other occasions, expositions that are somewhat wrong or very wrong. This is normal. There is no such thing as a perfect person or a perfect book, and so it is with writing too. This is completely in accord with the Marxist theory of knowledge.

It is precisely because of this tortuous nature and complexity, which is so difficult completely to avoid in understanding the laws of things, that history and present realities both tell us that scientific truth and falsehood frequently cannot be immediately clearly distinguished. Even less can the will of senior officials be relied upon to umpire everything and come to rash conclusions. This usually requires consideration over a period of time, and requires scientific checking and proving through repeated experience. The dialectic of history acts like this: many times, something that is taken to be a poisonous weed or is considered to be preposterous is later proven through experience to be a fragrant flower or a truth, though it retains its original exterior appearance. This tells us that problems in the arts and the sciences can only be solved on the basis of seeking truth from facts through a process of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and through the repeated tests of experience.

Because of their need to change the dictatorship of the proletariat into a feudal fascist dictatorship and perpetrate a cultural autocracy, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" created a situation of letting ten thousand horses stand mute and a hundred flowers wither and die. They made false accusations about the precious bounty in the realm of the spirit and about numerous outstanding works of art, capriciously "pronouncing" them to be poisonous weeds. This was forbidden and that was forbidden, completely reversing black and white and distorting the facts. In the field of art, large quantities of film movies, dramas, novels, poems and songs, and fine arts were pronounced "poisonous weeds" by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Now, after the test of experience, many have been shown to have been unnecessarily misrepresented and all were wronged. In the field of the social sciences, situations similar to this were also very, very numerous. As Comrade Ye Jianying further revealed and criticized in this speech at the assembly commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic: in every cultural field, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" practiced the so-called "total dictatorship," abolishing the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and abolishing the freedom of speech, press, education, research, and creativity. Inevitably this created disastrous effects, and "set back by many years our country's socialist cultural, educational, and scientific endeavors."

Lack of political democracy was manifested academically in the inevitable deprivation of the people's right to free discussion. In the free discussion of academic questions, naturally people could obtain no effective guarantees either, inasmuch as such freedom had entirely become an empty phrase. One important lesson that has emerged from a summary of the experiences in the destruction of scientific endeavors by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is that: in striving for academic freedom of discussion, fundamentally speaking, socialist democracy and the legal system must be strengthened, the people should be able to enjoy democratic rights, and no one should be allowed to violate them. Lacking such a prerequisite, there can be no academic freedom of discussion. As regards the party and the state, and as regards leadership on all levels, there must be district enforcement of the "doctrine

of three do nots," namely do not bludgeon; do not make accusations; and do not seize on shortcomings, and earnestly guarantee that any person being criticized has the right to explain himself. Anyone who takes away one's right to explain oneself should himself be subjected to the condemnation of opinion or even be punished according to the law. There positively can be no despotic or fascistic behavior that characterizes academic problems and ideological problems politically as problems between the enemy and ourselves. In academic matters, in particular, the adoption of the tactics of giving orders, use of force to gain submission, not permitting others to speak, forcing people to support a certain concept and oppose another concept, supporting a certain school of thought against another school of thought, and such things can never produce results. Any divergent views that are in the nature of being among the people, not just academic problems or ideological problems, but even political questions, are to be decided through the advocacy of democratic methods, through the method of reasoning things out, and through the method of free discussion with people being allowed to speak, having the freedom to criticize, and the freedom to counter-criticize. There must be unswerving implementation of the party's policy of "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and the advocacy of different points of view and different schools of thought, which through free discussion, can bring about more profound mutual understanding, a learning one from the other, and mutual supportiveness that will promote the healthy growth of science and art. Truth is always the more apparent for discussion. If another person's explanation of himself is correct, we must accept it and change; if another person's views are erroneous, following discussion and clarification, they will be finally found to be untenable. Isn't this a good way to do things? Chairman Mao said, "Marxists need not fear the criticism of anyone. On the contrary, it is from the criticism of others and from the mighty storm of struggle that Marxists can temper themselves and expand their position."

If one is to truly seek after truth, to submit oneself to truth and to promote science, whenever different points of view arise on academic questions, he must realize that this is a good situation and not a bad one. Because, when there are different points of view, there is an antithesis that can evoke discussion. Scientific truth develops out of struggle and out of debate. To use repressive methods or organizational methods against variant points of view is wrong. The lessons of the past in this regard are numerous--cases of clearly academic questions or questions of mental understanding that were perversely held to be political questions or questions regarding the enemy and oneself. As a result, even academic points of view were forbidden or not allowed opportunity to develop or be debated. This is not in accord with the requirements of the laws of scientific development, and it runs counter to the party's policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom; let a hundred schools of thought contend."

Generally speaking, academic questions and political questions, though related, are also separate. To consider academic questions as political questions is wrong, of course; this is to confuse the distinctions in nature between academic and political questions. In speaking thus, we are not advocating that only academic questions can be discussed freely to "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend; on the con-

trary, political questions too should be permitted free discussion. As long ago as 1957, in a speech before the All-China Propaganda Work Conference, Comrade Mao Zedong accurately pointed out that, "the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is not only a good way to promote science and art but is, more broadly, also a good way to carry out all work." Only through political democratization can there be any reliable assurance for the free discussion of academic questions with problems of a different nature being solved by methods of a different nature. This, of course, is adherence to the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts in handling and settling scientific problems. But to hold that academic questions and political questions are completely distinct is also not necessarily correct. It is important to conduct a concrete analysis on the basis of the concrete situation. There can be no generalizing or simplifying. Historical experience since the founding of the People's Republic shows that the principal tendency has usually been to regard academic questions as political questions, and to regard political questions in adversary terms as between ourselves and the enemy. This has not only mixed up two kinds of contradictions that differ in nature, but also impeded the development of all sorts of scientific endeavors.

Comrade Mao Zedong consistently advocated adoption of the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and a cautious attitude in regard to academic questions with no rash conclusions, but rather the advocacy of free discussion. He said, "Matters of right and wrong in the arts and the sciences should be resolved through free discussion within the art world and within the world of science." Thirty years of experience since the founding of the People's Republic have demonstrated that this entirely correct. Contrarily, were matters not done in this way, but instead method of compulsion using executive powers used, doubtlessly damage would result for the development of art and science.

In a congratulatory speech to the Fourth Congress of Literary and Artistic Workers, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "We stand for an exchange of views on the basis of equality between leaders and artists": "We must put a stop to administrative decrees in the fields of artistic creativity and artistic criticism." This is a scientific conclusion reached through profound summarization of both positive and negative experiences in artistic work during the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic. Obviously this is equally applicable to the field of the social sciences, because it fits in with the laws of development of the social sciences.

Therefore, in the handling of different points of view on academic issues, an attitude of equality must be adopted with reason being used to convince people. There can be no making a show of an "authoritarian" stance at the slightest little thing, feeling that since authority lies in one's hands that truth reposes in one's hands too, and then proceeding to organize criticism against views that differ from one's own. Historical experiences of the past 30 years show that in the field of the social sciences some criti-

cisms are correct and some criticisms are wrong, leading to a confusion of right with wrong and men with monsters. History finally restores the true condition, and the transformation is not through the wills of a small number of people. Something that was negated for a time in the past will be shown today, as the result of experience, to possess truth and some "redress" will be required. It may be seen that prohibitions do not work and that prohibited areas ultimately are breached. If anyone forgets the lessons of history, in the end he will be laughed at by history.

This tells us that in the exploration of any work of literature or art or theoretical point of view, a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts must be taken, and there positively must not be any posturing and posing used in an attempt to frighten people. Comrade Mao Zedong sternly warned the entire party: "The Communist Party lives not by frightening people but through reliance on the truth of Marxism-Leninism, through reliance on seeking truth from facts, and through reliance on science": "The proletariat's sharpest and most effective weapon is a serious and militant scientific attitude. It may be said that to acquire a serious scientific attitude is the most fundamental requirement in undertaking scientific research work without which the flourishing of democracy and science in political life will be adversely affected and destroyed.

All of this touches on the issue of how to make a correct appraisal of a personality in history. We believe that an appraisal must be made by seeking truth through facts according to what actually occurred in history in terms of a person's accomplishments and shortcomings, his rights and wrongs, and his writings; the appraisal cannot be done outside the historical context. As regards those who did good deeds only to commit mistakes later on, a balanced appraisal of his past role with a summary of the lessons learned from his errors is both a way of paying respect to history and to educating successors. One cannot metaphysically maintain that because a person subsequently made mistakes that what he did earlier was also mistaken and that he never did any good deeds. This is true in evaluating people as well as in evaluating their writings and works. In short, one ought not adopt the metaphysical method of attacking one aspect as being inferior to the others. Accomplishments are accomplishments and shortcomings are shortcomings; the two must be differentiated. One cannot cover up shortcomings because of accomplishments, nor can one ignore accomplishments because of shortcomings. To affirm everything or to negate everything is to be one-sided and is a metaphysical point of view.

One key point in the adherence to the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts in handling academic questions is that in exploring truth up the high peaks of modern science, people must be permitted to make mistakes and people must be permitted to correct their mistakes. One should not be bludgeoned to death for making mistakes. Speaking in terms of the Marxist theory of knowledge, it is very difficult to avoid making mistakes in the field of ideology. Unless mistakes are made experience is not complete, and understanding may easily be one-sided. To acknowledge or not acknowledge this

point is a matter of whether one acknowledges or does not acknowledge the Marxist theory of knowledge. The question is whether after having made a mistake one humbly studies, conscientiously summarizes the lessons of experience, and continues to strive so as to be able to find the road to truth and penetrate the innermost recesses of things. Mistakes are often precursors to correctness, and they are an indispensable key link in approaching and knowing truth. In this sense, both failure and mistakes are of value, because lessons are learned from them and knowledge gained, and this may be said to be a contribution. In the Chinese democratic revolution, it is precisely because of the numerous lessons of failure of old democratic revolution that went before that victory in the new democratic revolution led by our party was later made possible. In carrying out socialist revolution and construction, we lack experience, make mistakes or meet with great setbacks, and this is unavoidable or hard to avoid completely. Today the issue is conscientious acceptance of the lessons of experience, less costly payment for lessons, and effectively exploring and gradually mastering the objective laws for the realization of socialist modernization.

Naturally, for those of us engaged in philosophy and the social sciences, most important is obedience to truth, the maintenance of truth and the struggle for truth. In the handling of academic questions, so long as there has been conscientious independent thought to know what is correct, then one dares debate, dares persevere, and will not fear any oppression. In this way, whenever one encounters new situations that did not exist before or new material that is in contradiction with the views one originally maintained, he can revise or amend his own views. This is permissible as well, and the goal is still pursuit of truth.

The development and flourishing of philosophy and the social sciences constitutes a foundation of ideological theory for the four modernizations, and has the greatest influence on the progress of development of the endeavors of the four modernizations. In short, it is for the maintenance of the dialectical materialist scientific attitude of seeking truth from fact. This is an essential. If this essential is grasped, philosophy and the social sciences must inevitably develop rapidly, thereby making a necessary contribution to the acceleration of the realization of the four modernizations.

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'ANHUI RIBAO' RIDICULES OLD WAY OF ARRANGED MARRIAGES

OW071448 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW

[Summary] On 6 February ANHUI RIBAO published a newsletter on the 8 March 1978 suicide of (Guo Dexiu), a 23-year-old female member of a production team in Huoqiu County, and the suicide of (Wei Wenfu), a 23-year-old male member of a neighboring production team, on 18 April the same year. This is today's tragedy of love between two CYL members.

When (Guo Dexiu) and (Wei Wenfu) were in their teens, their fathers, both communist party members, arranged to have them married to different persons. But when they grew up (Guo) and (Wei) resisted the arranged marriage and struggled for the right to make their own marital plans. Powerful public opinion rendered them helpless, however, and (Guo Dexiu) was forced to marry a certain (Wang) in March 1977 while her lover (Wei Wenfu) continued to struggle for freedom in making marriage plans. When (Wei's) efforts finally failed, (Guo's) hopes were dashed and they hanged themselves.

"In connection with this newsletter, ANHUI RIBAO publishes a short commentary: In today's socialist China, liberated for 30 years, the occurrence of love tragedies like this of (Guo Dexiu) and (Wei Wenfu) is really shocking and thought-provoking." The commentary recalls that PRC marriage laws stipulate freedom of marriage and prohibit feudal marriages.

"Because of the profound influence of feudal rule in China for more than 2,000 years, in addition to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' in recent years, the old dregs have been picked up again with the result that arranged and mercenary marriages have become prevalent. This situation is still very serious in the countryside." Parents frequently interfere in their children's marriage plans in various ways. This violates the marriage laws as well as personal rights, and it is prohibited by the law.

"The commentary raises a thought-provoking question: What is the underlying cause of this love tragedy? The fathers of these two youths are communist party members and some supporters and promoters of this arranged marriage are basic-level cadres. Why did they act in that way? What does this show?"

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BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG PROMOTES WORKERS--Work has begun in the province to promote workers and staff members. The basic guiding ideology for promotions is "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Workers and cadres are examined for promotion on the basis of work attitude, skills and contributions. [OW301319 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE--The Heilongjiang provincial conference on planned parenthood ended on 28 January. It pointed out that in 1980 efforts would be made to limit the natural population growth rate in the province to lower than 0.9 percent. Efforts would also be made to promote the "one family, one child" program. The province's population growth rate was 12.16 per 1,000 in 1979. Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and vice governor Li Rui addressed the conference. [OW301319 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG POPULATION GROWTH--Chen Zuolin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, vice governor and director of the provincial leading group on planned parenthood, said on 29 January that Zhejiang's population growth rate lowered to 10/1,000 in 1979, fulfilling the state target for population growth rate on time. One-child certificates were issued to more than 120,000 couples. He attributed this achievement to party committees' strengthening of leadership and efforts to publicize planned parenthood, commend the advanced and expand the contingent of technical personnel for planned parenthood and birth control. He called for further lowering of Zhejiang's population growth rate to 9/1,000 in 1980, below 8/1,000 in 1981 and below 5/1,000 in 1985. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Jan 80 OW]

ANHUI PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROGRAM--The planned parenthood leading group, under the Anhui Provincial People's Government and the provincial party committee's propaganda and culture and education departments recently issued a joint circular calling for intensified activities to publicize planned parenthood during the spring festival. The circular urges vigorous efforts to promote late marriage and birth control so as to realize "one child for each couple." At the same time, it stresses that those who interfere with the planned parenthood program will be punished in accordance with the law. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT (no day) Jan 80 OW]

HEBEI PLANNED PARENTHOOD--According to statistics at the end of 1979, there were 663,000 couples in Hebei who pledged to have only one child and have received certificates for having only one child. The rate of having only one child among these couples was 69.45 percent. In Shijiazhuang and Lanfang prefectures, the rate reached 80 percent. The rate in 32 other counties was 90 percent. In 1979, the people in Hebei organized 3,000 operation teams and provided birth control operations to 0.5 million couples. In the second half of 1979, the province, prefectures and counties held 1,500 study courses on population theory. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Jan 80 HK]

JILIN FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE--The Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial family planning work conference from 15 to 22 January in Changchun. Yu Ke, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the conference. As pointed out at the conference, the province's population growth rate should be lowered to 0.9 percent in 1980 and to less than 0.85 percent in 1981. Every effort should be made to persuade people to have only one child. Births of second children should be strictly controlled. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 80 SK]

JILIN PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE--Recently the Jilin Provincial Public Health Bureau held a telephone conference to commend 44 red-banner units, 198 advanced collectives and 106 advanced workers on the public health work front. (Wang Guanchao), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the conference, urging the comrades working in public health departments to learn from the advanced units and individuals. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 80 SK]

TIANJIN FAMILY PLANNING--Recently a joint circular on family planning was issued by the propaganda department of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal CPPCC committee, the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee, the municipal women's federation, the political department of Tianjin garrison district and the office of the family planning leading group under the municipal revolutionary committee. The circular urges that a vigorous propaganda campaign on family planning be launched during the spring festival period so that people will realize the vital significance of planned parenthood. Knowledge of scientific birth control methods should also be publicized. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 25 Jan 80 SK]

QINGHAI COLLEGE GRADUATES--A commencement ceremony was held on 26 January for 144 first class graduates of the Qinghai Provincial Teachers College which was founded after the smashing of the "gang of four." (Zhang Ye), deputy secretary of the Xining Municipal Party Committee and president of the Qinghai Teachers College, spoke at the ceremony. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 80 OW]

DALAI LAMA'S RELATIVES--Two young relatives of the Dalai Lama were recently selected by the government to attend the Qinghai Nationalities College. The 19-year-old boy and 15-year-old girl are respectively nephew and niece of the husband of the Dalai Lama's elder sister. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 80 OW]

SHANXI HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHERS--The Shanxi Bureau of Higher Education and its subordinate institutes of higher education have paid serious attention to giving play to the backbone role of middle-aged teachers. The cases of 51 middle-aged teachers who were wrongly condemned as rightists have been corrected. The provincial bureau of higher education also cited those middle-aged teachers who have scored achievements in teaching and scientific research and promoted them to leadership posts. In the past 3 years, 53 middle-aged teachers have joined the communist party, accounting for 93 percent of the total number of teachers at the institutes of higher education in the province who have joined the party. In 1979, 117 professors and associate professors were promoted throughout Shanxi. Some 1,544 lecturers were also promoted. [HK290657 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 80 HK]

PROFESSOR ATTENDS BEIJING MEETING--Professor Yang Zhenning, who came to China to attend the symposium on particle physics held in Guangzhou, held an academic report meeting for the teachers and students of physics departments of Beijing University on 16 January. President of Beijing University Zhou Peiyuan was present at the meeting. [SK281104 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 80 SK]

U.S. PHYSICIST IN SHANGHAI--Well known physicist Professor Yang Zhenning of New York State University, recently visited Shanghai after attending the Guangzhou particle physics symposium. He had an interview with reporters on 20 January. Professor Yang Zhenning highly praised Chinese scientists for the achievements they had made in the field of particle physics despite the poor working conditions for scientists in China. [OW240247 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL NATIONALITIES REEDUCATION--The reeducation on nationalities policy has been carried out in various parts of Nei Monggol region. Mass media are being used, special lectures, symposiums and study classes are being held and inspections groups are being set up to publicize the nationalities policy and to check and aid the implementation of the policy throughout the region. [SK281104 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 SK]

TIANJIN TRADE UNIONS--Recently the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee adopted a resolution to nullify the 18 December 1968 decision of the former municipal revolutionary committee about the municipal trade union council and other trade unions at various levels. The decision, based on a report submitted by the then workers congress of Tianjin, criticized the municipal trade union council and other trade union organizations as attempting to do away with class struggle and to oppose proletarian politics. It noted that the workers congresses at various levels should take over the work of the trade unions. The municipal CCP committee's recent resolution affirms the contributions made by the trade unions during the 17 years prior to the cultural revolution and overturns all slanders and false charges which the former revolutionary committee leveled against them. [SK281104 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Jan 80 SK]

TIANJIN RURAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE--From 18 to 21 January, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee held a work conference on rural education. Attending the conference were leading comrades in charge of rural education work from various districts and counties; responsible comrades from relevant departments, commissions, offices and bureaus of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation; and representatives of advanced units in this regard, totaling 200 persons. The conference presented the work emphasis on rural education for the coming period, which constitutes that it is necessary to make 5-year elementary education universal and that a good job should be done to grasp anti-illiteracy work, part-time and preschool education. Making reports and speaking at the conference were Liu Gang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee; Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and chairman of the municipal industrial and commercial education committee; and Liu Jinfeng, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and director of the municipal agricultural commission. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 22 Jan 80 SK]

TIANJIN GREETING GROUP--The Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee which is entrusted by the municipal CCP committee with responsibility for the work has dispatched a good will group to Tianjinzhuang [Tianjin village] at Luobei County in Heilongjiang Province. On arrival at its destination on 19 January, the group was warmly welcomed by the village people. The village was named Tianjinzhuang in 1950's just because that a number of youth from Tianjin who settled down in the wildland of Luobei County to take up the task of reclaiming the great northern wilderness. On the morning of 21 January, Tianjinzhuang held a welcome rally for the greeting group. Comrade (Zhao Shuhua), leader of the greeting group, delivered a speech at the rally, in which he relayed the kind attention paid by the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the CYL committee and by the people throughout the city to all cadres, staff members, workers and their family members throughout the village. At the rally, he also presented television sets, books and honor banners to Tianjinzhuang. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 22 Jan 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG COMFORT GROUP--A delegation for extending comfort to minority nationalities during the spring festival departed Harbin on 1 February for minority nationalities areas in Heilongjiang Province. The delegation, divided into two groups led by Tang Liandi and Wang Minggui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, is jointly organized by the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee. It will visit the Chaoxian, Man, Hui, Monggol, Daur, Kirghiz and Ewenki nationalities to extent the party Central Committee's warm concern for them, explain implementation of the policy toward nationalities, listen to the masses' opinions and help solve practical problems. [OW040042 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW]

JIANGSU COMFORT LETTER--On 2 February the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government issued a letter of comfort to educated youths settling in the province's countryside. The letter extended festive greetings to educated youths on the occasion of the lunar new year, praised them for their devotion to agriculture and urged them to abide by the four basic principles in the new year and build the countryside into a more beautiful and prosperous place. [OW040056 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW]

JIANGSU EMPLOYMENT--Since late 1978 Jiangsu Province has provided jobs to over 700,000 people, of whom some 640,000 were employed in 1979. The increased employment has not only developed production and catering services but also greatly enhanced social stability and unity. [OW040056 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW]

FUJIAN YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Fuzhou, 17 Jan--Educated youths waiting for employment in Fuzhou, Fujian, are actively participating in afforesting the city's suburban areas and barren hills. According to current regulations, these educated youths will be eligible for jobs in the city after 2 years of participating in afforestation. During these 2 years an educated youth is allowed to return to the city to study culture provided he or she spends some time each year in afforestation, 120 days for a male student and 100 days for a female one. [OW211431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW]

FUJIAN NATIONAL OVERSEAS CHINESE FORUM--The national forums on the work of the overseas Chinese villages and the federation of overseas Chinese were held in Quanzhou Municipality from 28 December to 10 January. Attending the forums were responsible comrades from the overseas Chinese affairs departments in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and from the federations of overseas Chinese in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Also taking part in the two gatherings were Lin Yixin and Lian Guan, vice chairmen of the overseas Chinese affairs office of the State Council, and Zhuang Mingli and Hong Sisi, vice chairmen of the National Federation of Overseas Chinese. Lin Yixin and Lian Guan spoke at the gatherings on behalf of the overseas Chinese affairs office of the State Council and the National Federation of Overseas Chinese. Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and deputy provincial governor, also spoke. [HK171504 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 10 Jan 80 HK]

FUJIAN CPPCC TAIWAN COMPATRIOT FORUM--The Fujian CPPCC recently held a forum to commemorate the first anniversary of the publication of the NPC letter to the compatriots in Taiwan. A total of 60 persons took part. Presiding over the forum and speaking was Yuan Gai, Standing Committee member of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, director of the United Front Department of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the Fujian CPPCC. Also speaking were Fu Baicui, Lu Haoran, (Lin Wu), (Li Zhongmao), (Tan Renmai), (Chen Tisun), (Xu Xianshi), (Liu Hanxin), (Zhang Zhentian) and (Deng Fatan). The participants talked about the encouraging situation in the cities and

countryside of Fujian. They pointed out that the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the unification of the country is the trend and the hope of the people. They called on the military and government personnel in Taiwan to make their contribution to returning Taiwan to the motherland. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 2 Jan 80 HK]

FUJIAN OVERSEAS CHINESE UNIVERSITY--On 8-9 January, the Overseas Chinese University held a rally to mark the establishment of the board of directors. The establishment of the board of directors was approved by the State Council. Lin Yixin, vice chairman of the overseas Chinese affairs office of the State Council, extended warm congratulations on behalf of Liao Chengzhi, NPC vice chairman, chairman of the overseas Chinese affairs office of the State Council and president of the Overseas Chinese University. The rally read the written speech of Zhuang Xiquan, vice chairman of the National CPPCC and chairman of the National Federation of Overseas Chinese. Cai Li, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian People's Congress, also extended warm congratulation to the rally. Zhang Gexin, deputy provincial governor, and others also attended. The rally adopted the constitution of the board of directors. Zhuang Xiquan was elected managing director and Lin Yixin, Lian Guan, Cai Li (Deng Dalin), (Lin Mohan), Guo Ruiren, Wang Kuancheng and others were elected deputy directors, and Hong Sisi, was elected secretary general. The directors' office is in the Overseas Chinese University with offices in Beijing and Hong Kong. [HK171326 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 11 Jan 80 HK]

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--During the second session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, the motions examination committee has conscientiously examined and handled a number of motions put forward by the people's deputies. Fully exercising their democratic rights, the people's deputies from various fronts in the province had put forward a total of 430 motions as of yesterday. The proposals contained in these motions can be divided into 10 categories: national economic readjustment, agricultural economic policy; environmental protection; scientific research; bridge and road construction; youth and juvenile education; labor and wages; grain procurement; cultural, educational and public health work; and strengthening of organs of political power. After receiving the motions, examination committee passed them to the pertinent provincial committees, offices or bureaus for handling. The committees, offices and bureaus, in turn, assigned their responsible comrades to organize special groups for studying and solving the questions in a conscientious way. The motions examination committee then carefully examined, discussed and studied the provincial departments' reports on the handling of the motions. Appropriate actions have thus far been taken on 368 motions, and the deputies making the motions have been notified accordingly. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING CPPCC COMMITTEE MOTIONS--The motions examination committee of the second session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee has said that up to this date it has received 203 motions proposed by members of the CPPCC committee. Centering around the key task of accelerating the four modernizations, the motions contain many valuable opinions and suggestions with

regard to industry, communications, agriculture, finance, trade, science, technology, culture, education, public health, political and legal affairs, nationalities and religions. The CPPCC committee members' motions have received the attention of the departments concerned and are being handled in a conscientious manner. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 80 SK]

SHANDONG DISABLED PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The first Shandong Provincial Congress of Blind and Deaf-mute people was held from 25 to 29 January in Jinan. The congress was attended by some 180 delegates. Xu Leijian, Standing Committee member of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of the province, attended and addressed the opening ceremony of the congress. The congress elected the chairman, vice chairmen and members of first committee of the Shandong Association of Blind and Deaf-mute People. It also elected delegates to attend the Third National Congress of Blind and Deaf-mute People. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 80 SK]

JIANGSU MEETING ON TAIWAN--The Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committees jointly held a reporting meeting on the morning of 21 January. Comrade (Li Yanling) of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District's Political Department made a report at the meeting on the Taiwan question. The meeting of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, was attended by more than 1,000 persons, including members of the democratic parties in Jiangsu and Nanjing, Taiwan compatriots and returned overseas Chinese, as well as a number of patriotic personages. Comrade (Li Yanling) pointed out in his report that it is the common aspiration of Taiwan compatriots and many personages in Taiwan's industrial, commercial and military as well as political circles to have frequent contacts with compatriots on the mainland in the interest of promoting the reunification of the motherland. He briefed those present on the situation of Taiwan and urged them to contribute to the reunification of the motherland at an early date. [OW240329 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW]

BEIJING LONG-DISTANCE BUSES--Beijing, 4 Feb--Beijing is now linked with 42 counties in Hebei Province thanks to the addition of 28 new long-distance bus routes last year, according to a report in today's BEIJING RIBAO. Peasants can now come to the city and return the same day. In some places the peasants formerly had to walk quite a distance to reach a bus stop. Now, they can take buses near their homes. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW]

TIANJIN LITERARY PUBLICATION--Beijing, 1 Feb--NOVEL SELECTIONS MONTHLY and the monthly PROSE have been recently published by the Tianjin Literary Publishing House. The former contains selected full-length and shorter novels from over 100 literary publications throughout the country while giving a list of selected titles of other novels. PROSE monthly contains works of well known writers, travelogues, essays, random thoughts and study notes. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW]

BEIJING UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING HOUSE--Approved by the Ministry of Education and the State Publications Bureau, the Beijing University Publishing House has already been set up and has begun to publish books. This publishing house will publish textbooks, reference books on social and natural sciences, rare books, and historical materials and teaching materials for university use. A book by Mao Dun entitled: "Modern Chinese Writers and Their Works," is among the books to be published by this publishing house. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 (no month) 80 SK]

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED--On 5 December 1979, the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences formally established an academic committee [Xueshu Weiyuanhui 1331 6615 1201 9322 2585]. The majority of the 41 members are scholars and specialists from the various institutes subordinate to the academy, but others are specialists from outside the academy. Huang Yifeng [7806 6654 k496] was elected as chairman while Li Peinan [2621 1014 0589] and Sun Huairen [1327 2037 0788] were elected vice chairmen. [Text] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 5 Dec 79 p 1]

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BIOGRAPHY

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON ACADEMICIANS

[The following biographic information on selected academicians, educators and college/university officials was extracted from various Chinese-language publications as indicated at the end of each item.]

Cang Shi [3318 4258]

President, Qinghai Teachers College; concurrently deputy secretary of the party committee at this college. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 8 Jan 80 p 1)

Deng Guangming [6772 1639 6900], Prof.

Chairman, Department of History, Beijing University. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 2 Jan 80 p 2)

Fang Zhiming [2455 1807 2494]

Secretary of the party committee at Anhui Engineering College. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 30 Jan 80 p 1)

Gu Xianming [7357 7359 2494]

President, Liaoning College of Finance and Economics; concurrently deputy secretary of the party committee at this college. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 10 Jan 80 p 1)

He Jie [0149 2638], Prof.

Former vice president of Beijing Mining College; died on 21 December 1979 in Guangzhou at age of 91; memorial services held on 30 December 1979 in Guangzhou. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 11 Jan 80 p 4)

Hu Hua [5170 5478], Prof.

Chairman, Department of Chinese Communist Party History, China People's University. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 2 Jan 80 p 2)

Huang Youmou [7806 0645 6180], Prof.

Vice President, Zhongshan University; 70-year-old physicist. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 15 Jan 80 p 1)

Li Nan [2621 7181]

Vice Chairman, Department of Biology, Shanghai Teachers University.
(Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 21 Dec 79 p 1)

Li Shusen [2621 2562 2773]

President, Tianjin University. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 3 Jan 80 p 4)

Liu Shenggang [0491 4141 4854], Prof.

Director, High Energy Electronics Institute, Chengdu College of
Telecommunications Engineering. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 19 Jan 80 p 1)

Lu Jiaxi [4151 0857 6932], Prof.

Vice President, Fuzhou University. (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN
10 Jan 80 p 4)

Ni Guangjiong [0242 0342 3518], Assoc Prof

Deputy director, Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University.
(Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 28 Dec 79 p 4)

Ren Mei'e [0117 5019 6948], Prof.

Chairman, Department of Geography, Nanjing University. (Beijing
RENMIN RIBAO 14 Jan 80 p 5)

Tan Shaowen [6223 4801 2429]

Vice President, Tianjin College of Textile Engineering; concurrently
deputy secretary of the party committee at this college. (Tianjin
TIANJIN RIBAO 18 Dec 79 p 1)

Shao Ziquan [6730 1311 5425]

Vice president, Tianjin College of Textile Engineering. (Tianjin
TIANJIN RIBAO 18 Dec 79 p 1)

Yan Shunzhan [7051 4163 1455]

President, Tianjin College of Textile Engineering; concurrently secretary
of the party committee at this college. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
18 Dec 79 p 1)

Tang Aoqing [0781 2407 1987]

Noted chemist; president of Jilin University. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
3 Jan 80 p 4)

Wang Jinliang [3769 6855 7117] (f)

Vice President, Northeast Agricultural College located in Harbin.
(Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 3 Jan 80 p 4)

Wang Jiyu [3709 1323 1946]

President, Shanghai Foreign Language College; on 3 December 1979 attended and spoke at a symposium on the 30th anniversary of the founding of this college. (Shanghai, JIEFANG RIBAO 4 Dec 79 p 1)

Ye Fusun [0673 7450 5549], Prof.

President, Guangxi Medical College. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 3 Jan 80 p 4)

Zhang Guandou [1728 0342 2435], Prof.

Vice President, Qinghua University. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 2 Jan 80 p 2)

Zhang Zaiwang [1728 0375 2489]

Secretary of the party committee at Nankai University. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 10 Jan 80 p 2)

Zhou Zhijong [0719 1807 1347], Prof.

Vice President of Shanghai Jiaotong University. (Beijing RENMIN RIBAO 17 Jan 80 p 1)

Zhu Bolong [2612 0130 7893]

Deputy Director, Institute of Structural Theory, Tongji University.
(Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 7 Jan 80 p 1)

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